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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World Faces a New Crisis

Italy Refuses League Plan

British Fleet Holds Fast

Nations, Involved, Wonder

Private Citizen Is Amazed

Diplomacy Yields to Faith

THE world, feeling itself at the brink of war, looks to Italy to avert a possible cataclysm by accepting the League's peace plan, and Italy turns down the plan. The resultant situation finds Britain with 400,000 tons of fighting ships slowly plowing the Mediterranean under a pronouncement that not one ship will be withdrawn until an adjustment of the African quarrel has been reached. France, after a long Cabinet session, refuses to declare itself on the British position of challenge to Italy and on sanctions, but is believed to be ranged on the British side. Spain, too, indicates an understanding with Britain, which might be most useful in Mediterranean maneuvers. Premier Mussolini shakes a proud head defiantly. Europe will charge him now with one more responsibility—He could have reduced the fear and imminence of war and he refused to do so.

* * *

The League plan was not made difficult for Italy to accept. It was no more than proposals to be used as a basis of discussion in trying for a settlement between Italy and Ethiopia. Mussolini's rejection of the plan after a stirring Cabinet meeting, in which he himself filled eight of the portfolios, may not betoken any increased confidence in his course in Africa. Rather, it indicates a broadening of the problem. Ahead of the Ethiopian matter, Britain and Italy must understand each other as to Egypt, the road to India through Suez, and on other issues. Britain, pouring its fleet so decisively into the Mediterranean, is bent on marking more roads than that along which Emperor Selassie's future lies—Britain may be opening chapters of history for Africa, Asia and Europe.

* * *

Italy and Britain hold the stage center in the impending play, but all the League nations are members of the cast. There will be no mere onlookers as the denouement proceeds. The League Covenant has been invoked and under Article XI of the Covenant arises the question of the employment of those grim punishments known as sanctions. Britain does not greatly desire, but does not yet see how to avoid sanctions for Italy. France, pledged in an unknown degree to Italy, is yet wholly pledged to the Covenant. What will the great powers do, and will the smaller powers follow the lead unbrokenly or otherwise? Geneva knows the gravity of the situation and saw a promising way out in the League plan for peace—Mussolini's rejection is a real thunderbolt to countless hopes.

* * *

If Hon. Augustus J. Diplomat of Geneva is left aghast and wondering, what of the mental state of the poor laymen in many lands? The truth is, John Private Citizen is about at his wits' end. Through months he has watched the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio unfold, has seen it shunted properly to Geneva for settlement, has seen League efforts perverted, mocked, defied, has seen troops flood to Africa and warships to the gateway sea, and now he sees diplomacy's calculated and hopeful gesture fall to the dust. He has seen appeal made to solemn treaties, to international justice, to the common good, to the human rights to peace—And he sees that somewhere above him is an autocratic spirit that can stand unmoved before things that melt all the locks off his simple heart.

* * *

John Private Citizen, alarmed, and feeling that this is still in some part his world, wonders whether its and his destiny are tied up exclusively in diplomacy and Geneva. Where John is the citizen of a dictatorship he is made aware that his destiny and his personal salvation are affairs purely of the state. But John Private Citizen who retains his right to think has at the moment an almost unexampled opportunity to use that right effectively. He can instantly help to re-establish in a world that badly needs them the principles of justice, fair dealing and peace by glorifying them in his own meditation. Thoughts are things—And now is the time of times to give these forceful things wings.

* * *

John Private Citizen is the bright hope of the hour. In his simple breast still burns the lamp of faith, and faith must step in today to move mountains. John Private Citizen has never deviated from the inherent justice of such fundamental things as the Justinian code, Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights in the American Constitution. He has never lost the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount as the guiding stars of human relation. To him there are things called matter and they fail and things called spirit and they do not. He dares to turn disappointed eyes away from Geneva and yet to know by some strange sense that there is still hope—The lowly still dare to lift their steadfast eyes to God.

Judge Circles Globe In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

ASSOCIATE Justice Willis J. Brogden, of the North Carolina supreme court, is now making his "seventh trip around the world," riding between Raleigh and Durham, where he lives. He began making round trips to Raileigh, daily, Sundays excluded, in 1924. Since that time, he has traveled 175,000 miles between the two cities. Judge Brogden does not own an automobile. He "rides the bus" to and from "work."

Japan Restricts Textile Exports For Philippines

Virtually in Agreement, Saito Says—May Extend Cut to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Japan's willingness to impose a self-denying ordinance on its own exports is once more manifest here with Ambassador Hirosi Saito's announcement that agreement between Tokyo and Washington is virtually reached providing for limitation of Japanese textile exports to the Philippine Islands.

Thus is shown again the lengths to which the Japanese Government is prepared to go to maintain the trade gains it already has achieved, and to prevent an unrestrained war. Threats of retaliation against Japanese exports, which are widespread in many countries, are now being met by an offer on Japan's part to do its own limiting through the powerful export guilds which have recently been strengthened.

May Broaden Agreement

The Philippine agreement foreshadowed by Ambassador Saito as he left a conference with Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre yesterday augurs well for a broader and much more important agreement curbing Japanese textile exports to the United States itself.

In the report of the Cabinet Textile Committee, a voluntary limitation of this nature was proposed instead of an arbitrary and sharp imposition of quotas and other barbed-wire entanglements on top of the Smoot-Hawley tariff wall. Japan is prepared to make concessions in Oceania, and there is every indication that a similar willingness applies to the United States.

Such negotations are in an early stage, but the complete success with which voluntary Japanese export quotas on cotton rugs, lead pencils, pottery, tuna fish, and many other principal articles of exports is a further sign of possble completion.

Acute in Philippines

The Philippine problem has been particularly acute. Legislation to elevate duties on Japanese imports by as much as 50 per cent and 75 per cent was introduced into the last session of the Philippine Legislature, and efforts are being made to press them in a new session opening next week.

This week end is therefore the last timely moment to effect a Japanese-American agreement definitely to prevent unprecedented curbs on Japan's sales in the Islands. This explains Ambassador Saito's some-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Television Theater in London Prelude to String in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—News pictures are to be thrown on the screen by television in a cinema theater opened in the Strand here recently.

The theater has been specially designed for television. At present it shows news film programs. But television items will be included in the programs, it is hoped, before the new year.

It is probable that the first regular televised shows will be those radiocast by the British Broadcasting Corporation, under its new television arrangements.

The management of the theater is also arranging its own private television lines, and intends to televise national events on its own account.

"This is the first television theater in Europe," Mr. Jack Davis, managing director of the company who built the theater, declared to The Christian Science Monitor, "and I believe the first in the world.

"At present there is no television in England, so we cannot run programs. But as soon as the regular services begin the theater will give shows to the general public.

"At present," he added, "we are making arrangements for our own television services. We will be entirely independent, and we will show national events as they happen."

The company plans to build television cinemas in many British towns. Some of the theaters will be constructed in main railway stations.

Lancashire to Tidy Industrial Sites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Leaders of industry in Lancashire, through the medium of the Lancashire Industrial Development Council, are turning their attention more to improving the appearance of their county as an incentive to other industrialists to develop their concerns in the north. It is revealed in the annual report of the council that many manufacturers in search of a new location take a motorcar out of London, possibly along the Great West Road, and are overimpressed with the highly attractive frontage they see.

They decide, on the spot, to settle in such a place—"in spite," states the council, "of arguments which we, and doubtless other places, could bring to show the existence of commercial and economic advantages possessed by us in comparison with their chosen area. Modern industry, in short, seems to require, or at any rate prefer, a modern setting."

For many years it has been held that unsightly slagheaps dotted up and down such counties as Lancashire, representing the waste of nearby collieries, should be cleared, but nothing has yet been attempted on a big scale. The council urges that the Government should help Lancashire municipalities, since money spent on cleaning the face of the county would in time be productive, it is believed.

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U. S. Industry Asked to Indict New Deal Ideas

Directors of National Trade Board to Seek 750,000 Reactions

Draw Up Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — The board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce has authorized a referendum of its 1500 member organizations, and approximately 750,000 members, with the obvious purpose of a major offensive against the New Deal beside which anything that has gone before will be child's play.

About 50 officials attending the board meeting here yesterday and today, divided their informal comment between forecasts of permanent business recovery, and critical discussion of recent New Deal measures. Little doubt was left as to their attitude toward the Roosevelt Administration, although officially it was pointed out that the board of directors does not speak for the whole membership, and is not a policy-formulating organization.

Prepares Factual Basis

But while the board is not permitted to express its own views formally, and must merely ask the views of the membership by means of a referendum, it is required to prepare the factual basis upon which the membership's views are expressed. In this instance it has drawn up a comprehensive indictment of new-deal activity which leaves no doubt of its opposition.

As the result of its examination it has concluded that there "is a steady endeavor to replace with federal jurisdiction the jurisdiction of the states over matters heretofore considered as belonging solely in the field of state and local self-government."

Some other "trends" which it discovers follow, and the chamber membership will be asked to express disapproval, or approval of the alleged policies. Under such circumstances there can be little question of a mass movement on the part of the organization against the Administration. Alleged trends of New Deal include:

Alleged "Trends"

"Exercise of the spending power without regard to revenues, for purposes within the powers of neither Federal nor State Governments, and on a scale that brings to every business and to every individual the dangers flowing from a continuing unbalanced budget;

"Extension of competition by government enterprise into the fields of private endeavor, for the purpose of regulating private enterprise, or otherwise;

"Regulation by the Federal Government of all forms of production, industrial and agricultural, and all local marketing and retailing,—with the Federal Government infringing upon the individual in his everyday affairs in making a living,—in planting crops, in working at a trade for himself, or in working as an employee of another;

"Delegation of powers to the Executive Department of the Federal Government, and constantly enlarging administrative agencies and bureaucracy for detailed application of measures, with all decisions for the whole country at a central point and consequent delays and expense for citizens, even as to matters in themselves of small importance."

Call to Defense Rouses Ethiopians

Topical Press; Inset: Wardour Films

Scene in Streets of Capital

Private Soldiery of Chieftains Parades Through Addis Ababa. Inset—Bugler in Uniform of Government Troops

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Sept. 21

Italo-Ethiopian—Italy's 'No' Not Unhopeful

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian Cabinet today declared the League compromise plan "unacceptable," and not offering a "minimum basis" for realistic settlement.

The statement was not belligerently worded, as was last week's "no compromise" declaration. It even "appreciated" the League efforts, thus giving rise to hopes that a more moderate attitude might have been induced by France's firm stand with Britain.

But the answer to Geneva remained "No," and it remains to be seen what line of action the League powers will take.

Next Step Up to League:

GENEVA—The next step following Italian rejection of this particular compromise plan is up to the League Council. It must receive the committee report including the plan, accept it, amend it with new recommendations, or go ahead under Article XV. The latter course would declare the conciliation phase at an end, and would force the Council to come at once to grips with the question of sanctions.

The Council could avert a showdown, however, and extend the conciliation process with a plan of its own—if it sees sufficient signs of moderation at Rome.

Text of communiqué: Page 1.

Substratosphere—Flight to Lithuania Started

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Just as the sun rose today, Lieut. Felix Waitkus disappeared into the substratosphere from Floyd Bennett Airport, bound for Kaunas, Lithuania, 4500 miles away. He set out alone in his Lituanica II to complete the similar flight of Stephen Darius and Stanley Girenas, who crashed just over the Polish-Lithuanian border in 1933.

His flight, arduously prepared during the two years since then, is sponsored by the Chicago Lithuanian newspaper Nautienos and the American-Lithuanian Transatlantic Flight Association.

Lieutenant Waitkus planned to take the great circle route by way of Newfoundland. He said he would fly in the substratosphere at between 10,000 and 15,000 feet. With the motor's cruising speed of 200 miles an hour, the flight is expected to take from 28 to 30 hours.

Curfew—Ordered for 9:30 P. M. at Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Monday night will see the resumption of the old 9:30 o'clock curfew law in Atlantic City for children under 15 for the first time in five years. Every night save on Saturday and Sunday the electric plant whistle will be blown at that hour, by agreement reached between the Public Safety Commissioner, the police chief and the superintendent of schools.

Mr. Cuthbert said the order was made necessary by increasing numbers of small boys and girls playing on the streets as late as midnight.

Policemen finding children on the street after 9:30 o'clock at night will be instructed to warn them and send them home. Second offenders are to be traced, by the aid of school authorities, and warning served upon their parents. Action then will be taken if necessary against both parents and children, through the probation office and juvenile court.

China—British Investigator Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Britain's economic investigator, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, arrived here today to find China highly apprehensive of further Japanese incursions. Japan, it was charged, might take advantage of Mediterranean hostilities to encroach further upon China—both economically and politically. The Japanese military has continually stated that China would be given just so much time to make good on Japan's demands in North China. Then, if Japan considered the Chinese had failed, it is not concealed that further force would be applied.

The perfect timing for such renewed action, Chinese point out, would be when Europe's back was forceably turned on the Orient, because of hostilities at home.

Thus Sir Frederick's visit, to explore the opening up of further British trade opportunities, will be watched with exceptional interest. It is hoped here that he will conclude Britain must take a strong hand against further extention of Japanese control, which would crowd out British traders.

Balloonists—French Believed Lost Are Safe

WARSAW (AP)—The French balloon Maurice Mallet, for a time believed to have crashed in the Baltic Sea during the twenty-seventh annual Gordon Bennett International Race, arrived here safely today.

Pilot Charles Dolfuss and Navigator Pierre Jacquet expressed surprise to find authorities worrying. They said they had wired the Aero Club of their landing at Kiev, in the Soviet Union, after a flight of 760 kilometers (about 470 miles).

Spain—Republicans Fear Semidictatorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The Mediterranean war threat underlies the maneuvers of forming a new cabinet here today. President Zamora, it is said, wishes a united cabinet to be prepared for any eventualities. Since the Roman Catholic conservative party is now dominant, and since any "unity" with the powerful radical opposition could only come through moving more toward the neutral center—this crisis appears to be playing into the hands of the moderates.

Strong support for increasing the Republican representation on the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Louisiana Rule By Dictatorship Crumbling Away

Heads of Long Machine Start Free-for-All Hunt for Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21—Dictatorship in Louisiana is crumbling.

Break-up of the machine put together by Senator Huey P. Long, the strongest political organization in any state, is forecast by the scramble for jobs following his passing. Likewise abandonment of the Senator's autocratic legislation appears destined.

The free-for-all hunt for the big offices breaking out this week, in which every man has gone for himself, emphasizes the disappearance of the dominant central control.

Possibly the strangest part of the struggle is the paradox furnished by Gov. O. K. Allen. Senator Long invested him with more authority than any other Governor.

Worked Through Others

The Senator could not vote to himself directly the domination he sought, but had to lodge it in the state administration and very largely in the Governor. Mr. Long worked through the Governor and other state officials to exercise his abnormal powers.

Today Governor Allen, so far as the laws go, is dictator. But he has been unable to keep his own people in line enough to agree among themselves on a ticket for the Democratic state primary four months off. Various of the principal Long leaders

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Terrain of Ethiopia Unsuited To Modern Methods of Warfare

By Maj. E. W. Polson Newman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—Ethiopian troops have been doing most of their parades and maneuvers in the streets. And the reason is that these were about the only places that weren't flooded by the rains.

These fighting forces present many contrasts. They consist of the regular army in khaki uniform; the Government Army dressed in white "shammas"; and the private armies of the important Rases also dressed in white shammas.

While the regulars are armed with modern Mauser rifles, machine guns and automatic rifles, the others carry any arms which they happen to possess and a miscellaneous collection of ammunition.

Also Modern Weapons

The most efficient modern weapons are mixed up with arms that saw service in the Franco-Prussian, Russo-Japanese and Boer Wars; and in many cases the ammunition seems to bear no relationship to the owner's rifle. Yet it is understood that 800,000 modern rifles have been imported within the last month, and that the Government has signed a contract with Japan for an important consignment of ammunition. There is also little doubt that the Ethiopians are in possession of field guns and anti-aircraft guns. They also have a few airplanes.

As, however, practically every man of any position at all in Ethiopia carries arms, and there is almost no system of government or administration, there is no means of knowing either how many men, or how many rifles, will be available in time of war. In any case, the Ethiopians can march great distances on a minimum of food, and their transport problem is a small matter as compared with that of a European army.

Mobility Offset

Moreover, their rapidity of movement is such that they can carry out surprise tactics and enveloping movements in a most alarming manner. But their tactical mobility is somewhat counterbalanced by their strategical immobility. Owing to the lack of railways, roads and other internal communications, movements of troops from north to south or vice versa would be a very slow process.

In modern military technique, as well as in organization and admin-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Films Withheld From Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 21 (AP)—Distributors of American films gave formal notice yesterday to 540 moving picture theaters throughout Mexico that they would not supply any pictures after Sept. 30.

High import taxes were given as the reason for the decision of the American distributors to discontinue operations in Mexico.

Italians Say 'No' To Geneva Offers, Making New Delay

Hull Sets Up Munitions and Arms Board Under Neutrality Act

Will Control Sale In U. S. and Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The one paramount question in America's relationship to the Ethiopian crisis—what form neutrality will take—received further amplification at the State Department today.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made public the departmental order, dated Sept. 19, setting up the new office of arms and munitions control, established under the Congressional Neutrality Act.

This office will be established in connection with the Munitions Control Board, consisting of five members of the President's Cabinet, which has been called to hold its first meeting next Tuesday.

Preliminary Work Done

At the same time it was made known that the preliminary work in connection with the new office had been centered in the hands of Joseph C. Green of the western European division of the State Department, who has been given an assistant and a staff of eight stenographers and clerks to carry the matter forward.

In giving out the text of the order, Mr. Hull emphasized that the establishment of munitions control would have proceeded under order of Congress in any case whether or not there had been an Ethiopian crisis.

The establishment of the control board and the licensing of munitions manufacturers was required by Congress to take effect 90 days after the act was signed—no matter how the European situation developed.

Covers Only One Approach

In effect, Mr. Hull's announcement today covers only the first of the two separate and distinct avenues of approach to the neutrality question, authorized by Congress, which may shortly prove of vital significance in America's attitude toward the whole Ethiopian affair.

In the same neutrality resolution in which Congress provided for mandatory establishment of the control board, it gave the President authority, when he considered hostilities to have begun, to put into effect various steps to preserve American neutrality, including what seems to be a much broader ban on exports of the controversial "implements of war."

What Are Implements

The chief point of debate still centers round the phrase "implements of war." Mr. Hull today told correspondents that the State Department had so far reached no formal conclusion as to whether this will include copper, cotton, scrap iron and similar articles, or merely primary weapons, such as guns and ammunition.

It was pointed out, however, that of the half dozen embargoes and license regulations on arms now in effect by the United States, "implements of war" had in no single case, ever been defined to include secondary materials.

The conviction grew that, so far as the new munitions control board goes, it will not cover the secondary "implements or war." The board is required to license arms manufacturers; and the difficulties in the way of licensing big cotton, copper and

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Cabinet Communiqué Is Carefully Worded to Invite Changes

Mussolini Leaves Door Open to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 21—A tacit invitation to the League to submit a fresh proposal to settle the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, is held by close observers here to lie behind the Italian Cabinet's rejection of the plans of the Council's Committee of Five after a three-hour meeting today.

So far, at any rate, Italy has not made any counter proposals. And it is also emphasized that if any further negotiations are to be held they cannot be based on the Committee's proposals, as they do not give minimum satisfaction to Italy's rights and vital needs in East Africa.

To Resume Tuesday

This decision was reached unanimously by the Fascist Cabinet after a meeting exclusively devoted to the full, detailed study of the Committee's proposals and to examination of the political and military situation which has developed in the last few days. The Italian Cabinet will meet again Tuesday.

Premier Benito Mussolini's decision to reject the League peace plan was generally anticipated. But Italian non-acceptance of the proposals of the Committee of Five should not be taken as a flat refusal to examine some other scheme which gives more sympathetic consideration to Il Duce's claims in Africa.

In Different Tone

The official communiqué issued after today's Cabinet meeting, it is pointed out in this connection, differs substantially from that of last Saturday, when it was stressed vigorously that Italy would reject any compromise solution of the Ethiopian question.

Thus Premier Mussolini seems to have left the door still open for further negotiations. If a suitable offer were made to him, which came nearer to his claims, it is believed he might agree to take it as a basis for negotiations.

Counter-Proposal Possible

Moreover, it is not excluded that Premier Mussolini himself will state precisely what Italy demands.

Meantime, however, the tension between Italy and Britain seems to be growing and there is serious anxiety for the concentration of such huge British forces in the Mediterranean which is considered both provocative and menacing. It is emphasized once more in Italian official circles that Italy does not want to pick a quarrel with Britain and that she has no intention of jeopardizing British imperial interests. But she demands Britain show better understanding of Italy's vital needs for expansion and security in East Africa.

Holding Back

Italy still refuses to believe the proposals of the Committee of Five contain the maximum concessions that Britain would allow to Italy in Ethiopia.

Many political observers consider that Signor Mussolini today has virtually told the League, Britain and France that if a new scheme is submitted to him which would recognize Italy's minimum demands then he would be willing to seek with them a solution of the Ethiopian problem. But he refuses to accept the territorial concessions which would give Italy only desertlands or economic concessions which he holds to be inferior to those secured under the existing treaties with Ethiopia herself.

Cabinet Rejects Proposal

The text of the Cabinet's communiqué announcing the rejection of League of Nation's conciliation proposals in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute follows:

The Cabinet met this morning at 11:00 under the presidency of Il Duce.

Present were the Ministers: Count Cesare Maria de Vecchi, Education; Thaon de Revel, Finance; Arrigo Solmi, Justice and Cults; G. C. Gigli, Public Works; Antonio Bewni, Communications, and Fascist Party Secretary Achille Starace. Count Galeazzo Ciani, Minister of Propaganda, was absent.

The head of the Government made an extensive report lasting an hour on the political and military situation as it has developed in the last few days.

He then read and explained a report communicated by Prof. Salvador de Madariaga, President of the Committee of Five, to the head of the Italian delegation at Geneva.

The decision taken by the Cabinet is the following:

"The Cabinet has taken note of the proposals contained in the report of the Committee of Five.

"The Cabinet has attentively examined them.

"The Cabinet, although appreciating the attempts made by the Committee of Five, has come to the conclusion to consider the proposals inacceptable, inasmuch as they do not offer a minimum basis sufficient for a conclusive realization which would finally and effectively take into account Italy's vital rights and interests."

The Cabinet adjourned at 1 o'clock, in order to follow developments in the political situation.

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Federal Camps Closed To All New Transients

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—A halt was called at midnight last night to the aimless wanderings of thousands of unemployed men, women and children. Camps and shelters to the number of 545 were closed to new transients.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration posted notice 10 days ago that no more transients would be accepted for relief after 12 midnight on Sept. 20. The step was the first in a plan to put more than 90 per cent of the needy transients to work under the $4,000,000,000 relief program and turn the rest back to the states for care.

Considerable concern has been expressed at transient centers in many cities over the change. Although the FERA has promised that federal funds will be provided for the care of these people until relief jobs are available, many communities are wondering what will become of additional transients who knock at their doors in the future.

Appeals for Aid

With public and private charity agencies in every city and state already overburdened, officials are wiring into FERA headquarters that there will be nothing to do but to turn newcomers out to sleep in the parks, railroad yards or police stations.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, expects the major part of the two-year-old transient program to be liquidated in November. Those located in urban shelters who are considered "unemployable" will be returned to their homes at government expense. Employable persons who cannot be returned home will be eligible for works program jobs where they are. The transient camps, where practically all the members are already employed on work relief, will be set up as projects under the new program.

34,484 Families Listed

The last count showed that 255,711 individuals were receiving transient relief throughout the country. Included in these were 34,484 families.

In connection with the shutdown of the transient program, Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs, issued a warning to veterans not to come to Washington with the expectation of obtaining employment in transient camps for veterans.

Knowledge that some of their "buddies" who had come here on various bonus marches had been sent to work camps in Florida and other southern states brought a steady stream of unemployed veterans here. It was recommended by General Hines that these men seek admittance to the Civilian Conservation Corps in their home states.

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Ten Guesses (94)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; George Washington had unbounded confidence in the judgment of Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, and frequently said, "We must consult Brother Jonathan." The phrase thus became popular, and was finally applied as a national name to Americans.
2—Yes; although alliances bewteen certain Swiss cantons have been recorded since the thirteenth century, it was not until 1848 that the existing union, Europe's first republic, was achieved.
3—No; by Lady Nairne.
4—Yes; in 1895.
5—No it was organized on May 15, 1889.
6—Yes; Madame Curie is the only person who has had more than one Nobel award. She shared the physics prize in 1903, and received the full prize for chemistry in 1911.
7—Yes; for example: "Citroen was the Ford of Europe." "Ford" is here used as a common noun, designating a class of great manufacturers.
8—Yes.
9—Yes; a small portion at the north.
10—Yes; it is 380 feet high.

Johnson Takes Friendly Dig At New Deal Policies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A five-point program which he said would eliminate "mistakes" of the New Deal is proposed by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

Preparing to make some speeches as a friendly but vigorous critic of the Administration, the former recovery administrator, who is now director of the Federal Works program in New York City, emphasized there was no break between him and the White House.

Pledging "unswerving loyalty" to the President and declaring his aim was to be of service, he made these suggestions in an interview yesterday:

Essential Work

1. "The Government ought to do no work that isn't essential, useful and properly planned. In a time of crisis we might keep 1,000,000 people employed on such projects at a cost of around $3,000,000,000 a year. But the present WPA-PWA program is wholly impracticable. If you try to start a lot of work to employ 3,000,000 people on engineering projects, many of them will require over a year to complete and take billions more than the sum now available. If they aren't completed, every city in the country will be scarred with useless, unfinished structures.

2. "Relief—call it the dole if you like—should be provided where cities and states aren't able to bear the burden alone.

3. "A new NRA certainly should be enacted. Shortening hours of labor is the only real remedy for the pool of more than 10,000,000 unemployed which still exists. Rigid legislation like the Black 30-hour bill won't solve the problem. The new NRA ought to contain compulsory provisions for shortening hours and fixing minimum wages in consultation with industry. It ought to make provision also for purely voluntary trade practice agreements.

Customs Receipts

4. "Customs receipts which Congress has made available for the purpose should be used to subsidize exports of goods manufactured from farm products. Secretary Wallace has gotten in a funk about his processing taxes and is using some of this (customs receipts) money to make benefit payments to cotton growers. The legislation is being prostituted so that it will intensify the very condition it was intended to remedy.

5. "At least some feeble attempt should be made to co-ordinate administration agencies. They are running all over the lot."

Concluding the list, the General roared:

"Why, if the Administration would do these things nothing on earth could stop it!"

General Johnson is planning to retire Oct. 15 as Works Progress Administrator for New York. He said he was going to discuss his suggestions publicly "because I think it may do some good."

"As between Hooverism—which means special privilege—and the fundamental principles of President Roosevelt, there is no choice," he said.

New York Penalized For Property Loss In Harlem Rioting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Whether the March flare-up in New York City's Harlem district was a race riot or a riot of resentment against intolerable conditions in the Negro community is all one before the law, according to a decision in Municipal Court here which paves the way for a $1,000,000 property damage assessment against the municipality for the wreckage left by the mob.

The test suit was brought by William Feinstein, proprietor of a liquor shop on 125th Street, main path of the outbreak which had for its immediate cause the reported beating of a Negro boy in a chain store owned and operated by white persons. In granting an award of $450 to Mr. Feinstein, a municipal court jury turned to a section of the General Municipal Law of 1909 which states that loss by riot may be collected from the city if there was no negligence on the part of the owner. This has its roots in an 1850 statute designed to guarantee against municipal laxity in maintaining peace.

Affirming the verdict of "punishment for permitting riots" as the only possible decision in the case, Justice Benjamin Shalleck reserved decision on a motion to set aside the award.

"The Legislature enacted this law placing property damage in riots on the county and city to inspire citizens to proper vigilence in support of law and order," he said. "The law is drastic and may be changed at the next session, but there are $1,000,000 in law suits now pending."

Mayor LaGuardia regarded the award as opening a field that no city could stand and he instructed the corporation counsel to fight it to the highest court.

Palestine Borrows Canadian Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Modern and enterprising Palestine has "borrowed" S. A. Cudmore of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for three years to take charge of and organize in that country a bureau of statistics on the same plan as the Canadian bureau.

Mr. Cudmore, who will leave early in October, is a former Brampton, Ont., newspaperman, an honors graduate of Toronto University and, after winning the Flavelle Scholarship, attended Oxford. For several years he was professor of economics at Toronto University and 15 years ago was appointed editor of the Canada Year Book and chief of the general statistics branch of the bureau. He is one of the three Canadians who has been elected to membership in the International Institute of Statistics, the others being R. H. Coats and M. C. MacLean.

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Prison Reform Topic Of Inmates' Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21—A contest for prisoners, on prison reform, has resulted in 50 essays being submitted by inmates of 10 of the largest federal and state prisons and penitentiaries in the country, Dr. Nathaniel F. Cantor, professor of social science at the University of Buffalo and chairman of the Committee on Criminal Law of the American Prison Association, has announced.

The winners will be announced in a month, the judges being Dr. Cantor, Warden Lewis E. Lawes, of Sing Sing, and James V. Bennett, of the Bureau of Prisons at Washington.

The contestants were required to enter 2500-word essays on their own ideas of prison reform. The winning essays will be read at the meeting of the Committee on Criminal Law during the annual congress of the American Prison Association in Atlanta on Oct. 28, and will be reprinted in the magazine "Prison Life Stories," which is edited by Warden Lawes.

Montreal Shipments Of Grain Skyrocket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Ocean grain shipments from the Port of Montreal are showing a sudden and spectacular rise. Within 24 hours, grain space for 2,000,000 bushels was chartered out of the St. Lawrence River, and much more is being reserved. In the last hour of trading on a recent day, 1,000,000 bushels of tramp steamer space was contracted for from London.

First to go was liner space. The regular passenger and freight liners report high bookings. Several grain tramp ships are being chartered. So it is believed that Canada is on the threshold of a grain boom as ships cleared from Montreal simultaneously for the United States coast, and Great Britain.

Lake vessels keep on bringing grain down from the head of the lakes. In a recent week-end there were 18 lake ships in with approximately 1,400,000 bushels discharged. Liner space is reported to be booked well for coming shipments practically to the end of navigation here, about the middle of November.

FOR THE
Pageant of Autumn

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Whiskers, the Mule, Has Close Shave

When orders came to Fort Niagara to dispose of all horses and mules there was a great to-do because Whiskers with a long record was a pet. He was saved, however, and now roams his own pasture at the post.

First Sergt. Harold C. Burnett and Whiskers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.—This is the age of mechanization and there seems no place left for the well-known army mule.

Still, one of the last survivors of that hardy Missouri breed refuses to be mustered out of service and today he lives the "life of Riley" at this post. At one time, the army used mules for every conceivable purpose. They pulled the combat wagons, carried machine guns, dragged big guns into position and even served as mounts for noncommissioned officers. But today sees only 6000 still in the army, and these will be dispensed with in the next few years, army officials hold.

As Old as He Feels

But Whiskers, the pet of Fort Niagara, hasn't a kick in the world, says Recruiting News of the War Department. A veteran of many marches and campaigns, his age is estimated at between 37 and 42 years. Because he was mustered into the service before mules had their histories recorded on individual service records, his exact age will never be known.

Allegedly the oldest mule in the service, Whiskers is the pride of the fort. When the 28th Infantry was mechanized, two years ago, the order came through to dispose of or "liquidate" all mules.

Colonel Saved the Day

But Col. Charles H. Morrow, post commander, is a son of Kentucky. No Kentucky colonel would ever see a pet "disposed of." He knew Whiskers' record as well as he knew his own. Knew the faithful old jarhead had saved the day for D company during the Spanish-American War and had likewise given good service in the Philippines and France.

Consternation reigned when the orders came, for not only soldiers but the post children as well, loved Whiskers. The way out of the difficulty was found through Capt. Bernard McKeever, post quartermaster, who purchased the animal and turned him over to the post.

Roams His Own Pasture

Now the old veteran roams merrily over an allotted section of the pasture, safe in well-earned retirement. The army assures us too that his pasture is real Kentucky blue grass and that it's for one G. I. Mule and no other.

Like all army educated big ears, the mule has his eccentricities. Two old-timers, First Sergeant Harold C. Burnett and Private Harry Carter, can supply most of the available knowledge concerning these, though neither one has half as many hash-marks or campaign bars as their charge.

Good to His Pals

"He knows better than to set hoof on the parade ground," they both say. "This is strictly taboo for all quadrupeds—bipeds too for that matter, except during drill. When he was engaged in pulling machine guns around, he knew just how much his load should be and just how his harness should be adjusted. If anything was wrong, he just refused to stir.

"In summer, when all the other animals were in the corral and a load of hay was brought in, this pesky critter would open the corral gates and release all the other horses and mules.

No Overtime for Him

"He knew the bugle calls too, especially recall. Recall is the 5 o'clock whistle in the army, and when that sounded, regardless of orders from behind, he made a beeline for the stables.

"Sure he could untie knots. We had to use a lock and chain on him at the picket line. He could untie more knots than we knew, and then, big-hearted jarhead that he is, he'd go around and let his pals go loose too. Most of the time we kept him in a box stall."

Bosses in Mufti, Taboo

It was necessary last winter to call upon the veteran to help out with the transportation problems at the fort. A huge CWA project called into service every possible means of moving freight that could be found.

After a life of leisure, would that mule work? Most certainly. He took to it like old times and tossed off the toughest jobs with a heehaw. However, he was adamantine about one thing. No mule-shinning civilian could give him orders. His boss must wear a uniform. He wouldn't budge for civilian workers.

Ontario Adopts Dole as Solution Of Aid Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Reorganization of provincial unemployment relief by a four-stage program, arranged to avoid any abrupt change which would react unfavorably on municipal, finances, was recently announced by David Croll, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Welfare, at the thirty-seventh annual meeting here of the Ontario Municipal Association.

Cash benefits to replace the present voucher system in all Ontario municipalities are favored by the Government, an outstanding departure from the present policy, and the first time the "dole" has been authorized in any part of North America.

Relief administration in supervised municipalities reverts from provincial to municipal control, with the municipalities bearing the cost of administration. Following Oct. 14, the date of the federal elections, a conference of municipal, provincial and federal authorities will be held to determine the "equitable" distribution of relief costs between the municipalities, the Province and the Dominion. Then a special session of the Ontario Legislature will be held to determine the sources of new revenue, estimate such revenue and decide what share of the relief burden the Province can assume.

New Year; New Basis

By Jan. 1, 1936, the provincial contribution toward municipal relief goes on a new basis, replacing the present payments of two thirds from the Province and one third from the municipalities. The provincial two thirds at present includes the $600,000 monthly federal contribution.

Cash relief was favored by the Government because of its more economical administration costs and its generally beneficial effect on the morale of the recipients, said Mr. Croll, who suggested that it is time that Canadians realized and utilized the experiences of Great Britain where the voucher system was discarded long ago.

Included in Mr. Croll's address was a statement to the association from Premier M. F. Hepburn, who outlined this four-point program, and emphasized the magnitude of the Province's financial problem and need for economy.

The Ontario Government also will be asked to assume leadership in a move to establish a pension system for permanent municipal employees, according to a resolution passed at the meeting of the association. It recommended that the Government enact such legislation as is necessary to make a suitable pension scheme effective and to administer such a fund. If the Government should refuse to administer such a fund, the association would approve an arrangement similar to that now in operation for the employees of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission.

Tax Equality Vital

Equality of taxation has become an immediate necessity under present conditions, declared W. L. Wilkinson, Niagara Falls, in his presidential address, as he urged that the Ontario Government investigate and revise the whole system of granting exemptions from municipal taxes. Supervision of municipal borrowings by a provincial department was considered a forward step, but he suggested further that it should be made mandatory that all auditing of municipal records be done by chartered accountants.

That an income tax is a just municipal source of revenue was stressed by Dr. H. M. Cooke, reeve of Forest Hill Village, who urged an amendment to the Assessment Act which would compel compulsory collection of income tax with a fixed rate of 30 mills for all municipalities.

Among resolutions dealt with by the association were included protests against the repudiation of hydroelectric power contracts by the Hepburn government, approval of old-age pensions at 65 instead of 70, objection to Sunday transportation of freight and merchandise, protest against the practice of permitting properties of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission to be free from municipal taxation, while others dealt with unemployment relief and revenue.

Dictatorship Breaks Down in Louisiana

(Continued from Page 1)

have determined to run for the choice offices, such as Senator and Governor, without asking agreement of the rest of the faction. Those who entertained similar ambitions themselves but held back for common action, as Governor Allen had urged, do not relish being elbowed aside.

The character of the Long machine has been illumined to the general eye during the last fortnight. Previously the public concentrated on the Senator. Now that his leaders have stepped into the spotlight, it is realized what a curious set of elements had been welded by the hand of the master politician of this State, and how unlikely it is that they will continue to co-operate without his commanding direction.

A Divergent Team

Senator Long drove a strong team of powerful men dissimilar and divergent. Some were conservatives and leaders of excellent standing whose sole departure from the routine was their adherence to Mr. Long. Meanwhile with them labored radicals like the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, chief of the Senator's "Share Our Wealth" movement, whose provocative exhortations sometimes stirred apprehension of violence within the Long circle.

Able politicians, virile lawyers, business men of talent, unscrupulous executives and others mingled, united only in service to their captain. They combined keenness, geniality, vigor, boldness, liking for place, etc., with subserviency to policies which some of them recognized as extravagant and temporary.

Normal Attitudes Appear

Outside of the organization of politics, most of these southerners would be subservient to nobody, and today they appear to be evincing their normal aptitudes.

Though Governor Allen has found the crew of his ship unruly, he is credited with the ability, due to his exceptional state authority, to determine the success of any candidacy if willing to do so.

Beyond the personal aspects bulks the greater question of continuance of the Senator's dictatorial legislation. It is not likely to be perpetuated if his machine does not stick together.

Differ on Program

Division has sprung up within the Long faction as to the wisdom of trying to maintain the peculiar system which had set Louisiana apart from all the other states in its manner of government. The more conservative inclination is reported as favoring return to the common, standard type of government. Extremists call for maintaining the radical Long policies.

Opposition to the Long system has been made freer by withdrawal of the threat of reprisal which went with the Senator. There are a number of groups which he had sought to control or hold off through extraordinary measures. These will want his dictatorial tactics dismissed. The outlook for the normal, which it must be granted, has been none too good in Louisiana politics, but far better than dictatorship, seems to be advancing greatly.

Southerner Terms President Ruthless

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A leader of forces organizing to combat the New Deal in the South accused President Roosevelt today of trying to "ruthlessly change beyond recognition the supreme law of the land."

The assertion was made by John Henry Kirby of Houston, Texas, chairman of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution. In a radio address he urged his listeners to "turn from the poison gas of Socialism now affecting the country's leadership in Washington."

"Those of us who are wholeheartedly American still cherish the ideals and recognize the rights imbedded in that instrument which put into force the faith of the Declaration of Independence. We will not yield tamely those measures of freedom and justice and opportunity won for humanity by hard fighting on many battlefields. We will refuse to be regimented."

Farmers Plead Guilty

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 21 (AP)—Fourteen farmers today pleaded guilty in Federal Court here to charges of contempt of court and interference with federal officers in halting a farm foreclosure sale at Plattsburg, Mo., on Aug. 15. The pleas came after the Government had virtualy completed its case on the contempt charges.

Carnegie Aid Urged For Melbourne Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Funds to finance a general educational survey of the University of Melbourne are to be sought from the Carnegie Corporaton of New York. The cost would be about £1900, and the survey would involve appointment of a university graduate who would be required to spend six months in universities in Great Britain and several months in the United States, studying all phases of university administration, teaching and finance.

Such a survey, according to the vice-chancellor, Dr. R. E. Priestley, must be carried out before any sound program of development can be formulated.

It should comprise conditions of entrance to the university, the curriculum, methods and amount of teaching, the burden of teaching on the staff; the time, opportunities and facilities for research by staff and students; the relation of the colleges to the university; and, finally, a comparison of the methods, finance and establishment of the University of Melbourne with the best methods of teaching, administration and research in universities elsewhere.

Appeal on Way To Avert Strike In Coal Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Despite efforts of President Roosevelt to ward it off, a general strike of bituminous coal miners loomed large on the horizon today.

A final appeal to the two sides in the public interest is expected some time before midnight tomorrow, when the existing wage and hour contracts expire and more than 400,000 miners are scheduled to leave their jobs because of a deadlock between their unions and their employers.

Threat of the coal strike has been hanging over the country ever since last February. It became serious when the coal code was wrecked last spring as a result of the Supreme Court's decision holding the NRA unconstitutional, but was postponed to await the passage of the Guffey coal bill which set up a little NRA for the coal industry.

President Names Board

Just as the truce was about to expire last Monday, request came from the President that the strike be postponed until he could name the board which was to stabilize the industry under the Guffey law. The members of this board were named at Hyde Park yesterday, but the announcement apparently had little effect on the deadlock delaying settlement.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who is acting as the President's personal representative in the negotiations, announced that he would expect both the operator and miner groups to make statements to the public as to why their long-drawn-out negotiations have not found a basis for formulating satisfactory union contracts.

Ready for Walkout

Wages for the entire bituminous industry hinge around the negotiations being carried on between the Appalachian soft coal producers and the United Mine Workers of America. If they do reach a successful conclusion by Monday and if extension of the truce is not agreed upon, soft coal miners in every section are to be ordered by their powerful union to stay at home.

The miners are asking a 50-cent increase in day rates, a 10-cent increase in tonnage rates and a 15 per cent increase in yardage and stripping, while the operators are advocating continuation of the present rate of pay.

Pelzer Mills Agree To Strikers' Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PELZER, S. C.—The Pelzer Manufacturing Company's eight weeks' old textile strike, which involved the killing of one person and the wounding of others, terminated with the signing by the shop committee of an agreement with the mill management. A settlement conference was held in Greenville attended by Judge John L. Connor and J. L. Bernard, federal conciliators, and L. E. Brookshire, organizer for the American Federation of Labor. A group of mill officials completed the gathering.

The agreement provides that 65 strikers will be put back to work the present month, 50 in October and 50 each ensuing month until all not accused of violence have been reinstated.

Cases of alleged violence will be considered by the National Labor Relations Board, and complaints of discrimination will be reviewed by the same group that facilitated the settlement proposal.

A company of State militia continued on guard at the textile plant, although it was indicated it would be withdrawn shortly. Governor Johnston, however, remained silent on the question.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Representative H. C. Godfrey, president of the State Federation of Textile Workers, commenting on the Pelzer strike adjustment, said, "I am not at all pleased with the so-called settlement. . . . I predict that many union members will not be put back at their jobs. I think the further away from petty politics that we can keep our business as a union in South Carolina, the better off we will be.

"I was not notified of the meeting in Greenville. Had I been there, I would have opposed a settlement such as has been agreed upon."

Mountain Music Comes Home—a Strange Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — "Good old mountain music" radiated around the world on short waves from the British Broadcasting Corporation's antennae at Daventry recently, when a string quintet gave a program of selections from the Alps, the Pyrenees and other altitudinous sections of the world.

However, what made the program of unusual interest to American listeners was the fact that several numbers were rendered which were described as "traditional English folk music, gathered from the Southern Appalachians." North Carolina listeners were amused by the rendition of two numbers—"Possum Tree" and "Spinach," which, the announcer said, were typical of the mountains of North Carolina.

It is true that these numbers are among those frequently played by "hill billy bands" and sung in the mountains of this State.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

cabinet at the expense of the Roman Catholic party was expressed to the President by a number of callers. It was evident that fear of a semidictatorship of the Catholic groups has grown.

Thus the Mediterranean crisis appeared to be strengthening the hand of the liberals, who are the link between the dominant, deadlocked conservative and radical blocs.

Veterans—Advise Antiwar Amendment

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A constitutional amendment to keep the United States strictly out of foreign wars was unanimously approved by the United Veterans of Foreign Wars before their convention disbanded here today, the Associated Press reports.

The World War was "a colossal failure," voted these men, nearly all of whom served therein. Europe, said their resolution, is on the verge of another conflict "inspired solely by greed." The United States is to be kept clear.

Guardsmen—Looting in Florida Improved

TAVERNIER, Fla.—No direct evidence linking national guardsmen to looting after the recent hurricane was presented to the military investigating board yesterday, the Associated Press reports. Such damage as was witnessed, was inadvertent rather than deliberate, the board was told. The inquiry will continue.

Machado—Cancellation of Warrant Refused

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An undelivered warrant for the arrest and extradition to Cuba of Gerardo Machado, fugitive former President of Cuba, will remain on the books against his possible return to the United States. A government commissioner yesterday refused to cancel the warrant, on request of Machado's attorney. Charges of murder and embezzlement of Cuban funds were the grounds for issuance of the warrant last year.

Machado was reported in Europe. He lived in New York for a while after his overthrow two years ago, and presumably wishes to return. The attorney serving him had previously succeeded in having a similar warrant against another Cuban fugitive quashed.

Building—Residential Construction Booms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The residential construction boom continues, Isadore Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said today:

"Indicated expenditures for residential buildings were more than three times as great in August, 1935, as in the same month of the preceding year."

"There were also substantial gains over a year ago in expenditures for new nonresidential buildings, and for additions, alterations, and repairs."

Democrats Open New York Drive to Keep Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 21—The Democratic campaign for control of the Legislature and re-election of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman got under way here today with Postmaster-General James A. Farley beating the gong for a conference of more than 12,000 leaders of the party from all over the Empire State.

A message from President Roosevelt and the adoption of a 10-point state platform featured the convention today. The President's message was construed as his contribution to the Democratic campaign to retain control of the legislative machinery in his home State.

"I feel that great gatherings of this kind at which public questions are openly discussed have a real place in American life as they serve to put plainly before the people the issues of government," Mr. Roosevelt said. "The more informed the people of what is going on the better able are they to take their part in deciding great issues."

Keeps to State Issues

The campaign plan adopted is confined to state issues after the pattern set by the President when he was Governor of New York in its support of reapportionment and modernization of local governments. It also recommends an unemployment relief bond issue this fall, crime prevention legislation and pledges the party to "meet the Republicans on national issues when the time comes."

Accompanied by a carload of New York City leaders and with a brass band for escort, the Democratic field marshal patiently had the organization reins firmly in his hand here today with all the geniality of a man who is hearing from his lieutenants no variations on the theme that the Democrats not only have an excellent chance to retain their Assembly majority which they broke a 20-year precedent last year to gain, but that President Roosevelt seems to be as strong as ever upstate and Governor Lehman may be even stronger.

Since Mr. Farley will talk with practically every Democratic leader in New York while here, the absence of James J. Dooling, Tammany chief, professedly on account of an unbreakable previous engagement, was causing comment. Mr. Dooling incidentally was the only one of the five New York City chiefs who failed to hold the ranks solid for the Farley city machine in the primary election last Tuesday.

Answers Republicans

Mr. Farley's affability was not diminished by references to the attacks being made throughout the state by the Republican state chairman, Melvin C. Eaton, on "Farleyism," the "spender" Governor and the "carbon monoxide of the New Deal's exhaust."

"I think the Republican chairman may well occupy his time in a vain effort to rehabilitate the defunct Republican Party," Mr. Farley grinned. "There is no reason why the state campaign should be run on any but state issues, but we are willing to take it any way the Republicans want it."

Farley Charges G. O. P. With Secret Collections To Influence Election

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Sept 21 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley demanded today that Congress and the state legislature take immediate steps "to prevent the secret collection and use of a vast republican fund to influence the elections."

"It is announced from Washington that the Republican National Committee has organized a private corporation to gather this huge fund and hopes that by this device the names of contributors may be concealed," he told New York Democrats at an outdoor gathering concluding a huge two-day rally.

"No subterfuge should permit the Republican National Committee to conceal the persons and interests to whom it owes its financing and who in turn find that committee a useful and willing weapon with which to fight the reforms sponsored by the Democratic leadership," the state and national chieftain said.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—George Getz, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, denied today that the organization is secretly collecting a huge fund to influence elections, as Postmaster General James A. Farley charged.

Mr. Getz said, "Collection of any such fund is news to me. As treasurer of the National Committee, I know that every three months we file with the House of Representatives a statement of every dollar we have received with the name and address of the contributor."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Republican headquarters declined today to discuss the statement made by James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee that a private corporation had been organized by the G. O. P. to solicit contributions as a device to conceal the names of donors.

The National Committee said there would be no statement until it received a text of the Farley remarks.

Scottish Rite Leaders Gather in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP)—Sovereign grand commanders of the Ancient Accepted Order of the Scottish Rite from England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada and the United States, met here today for the first time.

A report on preparations for a history of the Scottish Rite in America is expected. Among those in attendance are the Hon. Earl of Donoughmore, of London, England; William H. Wardrope of Hamilton, Ont.; Col. John H. Cowles of Washington, D. C.; M. M. Johnson of Boston, and the Hon. Justice Gerald Fitzgibbon of Dublin, Ireland.

France's Intellectual and National Heroes—'Monsieur, l'Académie!'

French Academy Scans 300 Years Of Achievement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In the same great gallery of the Louvre where it gathered regularly until the Revolution, the "Académie Française" solemnly celebrated recently its 300th anniversary.

Men of letters from many countries joined in ceremonial homage to the "40 immortals" of France, the institution founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635. Other tercentenary ceremonies were held in the Chapel of the Sorbonne; at the Institut de France where the Académie is now housed; at the Château de Chantilly which belongs to the Académie; and at the Bibliothèque Nationale, where a special exposition has been prepared of documents, books and works of art pertaining to the famed company of French intellectuals.

Interest centered particularly, however, in the celebrations in the "Galerie des Cariatides" of the old Louvre Palace—now a part of the museum. One of the principal addresses was delivered by the representative from America, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who was the delegate of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. After an eloquent tribute to the French Academy, Dr. Butler evoked the significant contrast between man's intellectual progress and his apparent inability to create a more satisfactory social and political order.

Individual and Collective

"In this presence and at this celebration," Dr. Butler said, "one asks why it is that man's intellectual life and aspiration, as expressed in literature, in the fine arts and in natural science, has reached, and early reached, the great heights which history records, while his progress in all that relates to government and to those problems which arise from human association in society has been so slow, so devious and so unsatisfactory? There was a Homer and a Herodotus, a Cicero and a Tacitus, a Saint-Augustine and a Saint Thomas of Aquinas to write everlasting thought in immortal words before man had made any but the most elementary progress in respect to all those intimate relationships in which he must of necessity stand to his kind in any social or political order whatsoever. Why is this so?

"May not the answer be found in the fact that great accomplishment in literature, whether in prose or poetry, in the fine arts, whether in architecture, in painting, in sculpture, or in music, is, and must be, the expression of great individual power, insight and idealism, whereas in the field of the social sciences and of politics man has long been trying to deal with the problems which these present in mass fashion and by mass methods which are not yet equal to the task?

"No great epic, no great drama, no great oration, could be written or spoken by majority vote and no noteworthy painting or sculpture or music could be brought into being by any electoral system whatsoever or by any law, however wise and public-spirited. To cast all men in a common mold of thought and action in the realm of politics is as fatal to excellence in that field of endeavor as it would be in belles-lettres and fine arts. The zeal to serve must find infinite possibilities for expression as literature has done so long.

Much to Learn

"The simple fact is that man, particularly when endowed with genius or exceptional intellectual power, can accomplish almost anything by his own individual existence. When, however, the problem is one of acting in co-operation with his fellow men so that the interest of all, the comfort and the happiness of all, the security and the peace of all, may be established and protected, he has yet very, very much to learn.

"If man would act as he is able to think, if he would in co-operation with his fellow men, do for their common interest what he has found it possible to do so long in literature, in the fine arts and in natural science, might not the world's progress be steadily and quickly advanced? Might not the clouds of uncertainty, of fear and lack of confidence begin to break and the clear sky which is always visible to the watching eye of literature become the cheerful accompaniment of the daily life of man in all his relationships?"

The choice of 1935 as the year for celebrating the tercentenary of the Academy was admittedly arbitrary. The real origin of the venerable institution dates back to 1629, when a dozen or so intellectuals began to hold weekly meetings for their own private pleasure and enjoyment. One of the members, a certain Boisrobert, happened to mention to Louis XIII's minister these meetings, and Richelieu immediately seized upon the idea of transforming the gathering into an official body charged with the duty of guarding and developing the French language.

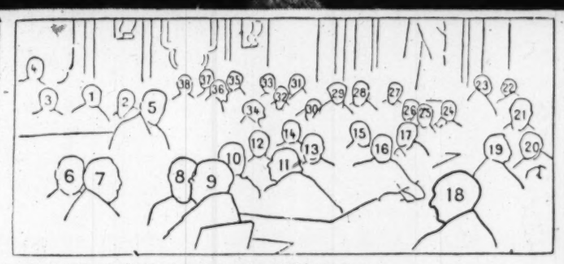
Dictionary Nearly Ready

This was in 1634, and the group received from Richelieu its statutes in that year. It was not until the following year, however, that the Academy received from Louis XIII its letters patent.

The statutes of the Academy specified, among other things, that it was to prepare "a Dictionary, a Grammar, a Rhetoric and a Poetic on the observations of the Academy."

Today, three centuries later, the dictionary is well under way — the "immortals" have reached the letter "V"! However, it is solemnly affirmed that there will be no further delay, and that a few more months will see the publication of the complete work.

Three years ago, the Academy finally completed its long-awaited Grammar. But French scholars both within and without the Academy immediately attacked it, alleging it to be most ungrammatical! As a result of these criticisms, a revised edition of the Grammar is promised, but there is no indication as to whether the world will have to wait another three centuries for it.



From a Painting by De Vambez. Permission of l'Illustration

The French Academy

On Its 300th Anniversary, the Distinguished Group Founded by Richelieu Meets to Commemorate the Past and Plan for the Future

1. Paul Bourget, poet.
2. René Doumic, historian.
3. Gabriel Hanotaux, former Foreign Minister.
4. Emile Picard, mathematician.
5. Henri De Regnier, poet.
6. Marcel Prévost, novelist.
7. Maurice Donnay, author.
8. Henri Lavedan, dramatist.
9. Henri Robert, naval officer.
10. Henry Bordeaux, author.
11. André Chevrillon, essayist.
12. Marshal Henri Pétain
13. Henri Marie Baudrillart, ecclesiastic.
14. Maurice Paleologue, diplomatist.
15. Joseph Bédier, historian.
16. Abel Hermant, writer.
17. Paul Valéry, poet.
18. Henri Bergson, philosopher.
19. Franchet d'Esperey, officer.
20. Jules Cambon, diplomatist.
21. Pierre de Nolhac, historian.
22. Leon Bérard, lawyer.
23. Emile Mâle, art historian.
24. Louis Bertrand, writer.
25. Prince Louis de Broglie, natural scientist.
26. Jacques Bainville, historian.
27. André Beulessort, writer.
28. George Lecomte, writer.
29. Auguste De La Force, historian.
30. Edouard Estaunie, engineer.
31. Claude Farrere, writer.
32. George Goyau, historian.
33. Pierre Benoit, novelist.
34. Abel Bonnard, poet.
35. André Chaumeix, journalist.
36. Louis Madelin, historian.
37. François Mauriac, novelist.
38. Gen. Maxime Weygand.

WPA Program Shows Goal Far in Distance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—An official breakdown of employment under the Works Progress Administration yesterday disclosed New York City had 35 per cent of the 936,218 jobs thus far provided.

With a goal of putting to work by Nov. 1 3,500,000 persons now on relief, WPA still has 2,563,782 to place in the next six weeks.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Atterbury

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. William Wallace Atterbury, who passed on yesterday, rose from five-cent-an-hour apprentice to president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Known nationally as the man General Pershing got when he asked for "the best railroad man in the United States" to direct the transportation of American troops to the World War front, General Atterbury's entire career was tied to railroads. He, born in New Albany, Ind., started in Altoona railroad shops soon after he finished at Yale's scientific school. He became foreman and advanced through executive positions to be vice-president and, in 1925, president.

Japan Cuts Textile Export to Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

what unusual announcement that an agreement was "virtually" reached before it is actually signed and sealed.

But the Japanese Association of Textile Exporters announced some time ago that it will ship to the Philippines no more cotton goods in 1935 than it did in 1934.

U. S. Mills Not Satisfied

This did not satisfy American manufacturers, who had watched their own sales slip from 75.2 per cent by volume of all textiles imported into the Islands in 1932 to 40.5 per cent in 1934. Ambassador Saito's announcement may, therefore, mean that Japan is prepared to curb its exports even below last year's figure.

The diminution in American sales to the Islands is not so great as would appear from these figures, for the 1932 ascendancy was produced because Chinese merchants in the islands were prosecuting a boycott against Japanese goods, just as was done on the mainland. Moreover, in the second quarter of 1935, American textiles had increased to 46.8 per cent of the total, while Japanese had dropped from 52.7 per cent in 1934 to 49.7 per cent.

The American exports include much embroidery cloth which is re-exported to the United States, so that as far as consumable yard goods go, American manufacturers allege that they are far behind.

Far Eastern authorities, while welcoming the "gentleman's agreement" to limit Japanese exports, believe that nothing can stop further Japanese gains in the Philippine Islands. The types of cotton manufactured in Japan, its price and adaptability, and proximity of the market are all reasons dictating ultimate Japanese ascendancy.

Yet Japan's desire to avoid extreme retaliation introduces a sound measure of order into what might have become a bitter trade war. It is possible solely because the Japanese Government has recently perfected a powerful "NRA" control over its export trade.

Export guilds have had a swift growth, accentuating the trend toward centralization and control in Japanese economy, so that now it is possible for Tokyo to say exactly what shall and shall not be exported. The Japanese plan, while under continuing private enterprise, nevertheless furnishes almost the same possibilities of control enjoyed by the Soviet Government's absolute monopoly of all export and import commerce.

In 1930 there were 13 such guilds in Japan; in April, 1935, there were 74 of them, representing capitalization of 3,360,450 yen, and numbering 7469 export firms. Some of them are organized on a regional basis, such as Japan to Central and South America, Japan to Manchoukuo, and the like.

The consolidation not alone permits firm control of the volume of exports, but eliminates much waste and confusion in production and marketing, reduces the evils of cut-throat competition and permits improvement of quality. It is, in short, an NRA capable of much more rigid control than the American experiment permitted.

In addition, where protest has been aroused, Japan's new control over exports and imports permits the encouragement of purchases from areas which are good markets for Japan. Thus, Argentina, South Africa and other nations are being cultivated as against Australia or the United States where Japan's purchases exceed its sales anyway.

While such experiments are in their infancy, it is clear that in future Japan will be a thoroughly organized member of the world trade community, realistically alert to its interests, and not engaging in "dumping" campaigns when reprisal would remove possible benefits.

Not All Smooth Sailing

Of course, maintenance of such rigid economic control in Japan has produced similar internal stresses to those in the United States during the NRA period. Naturally, one industry claims that it is being curtailed while others have free rein.

But these lesser conflicts are compared by the Government with the advantages of broad bargaining power in international trade, and suppressed as firmly as lies within Tokyo's authority.

Administrative complexity and confusion, as under NRA, is rife, but it is believed that the difficulties are being gradually surmounted, and Japan joins the growing list of nations able to control world trade either constructively or restrictively. So far, Tokyo's eagerness to compromise—based on shrewd business sense—augurs for stability, and is heartily welcomed in Washington.

President Called Greatest Promise Maker and Breaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21—President Roosevelt has "made more promises to the American people and broke more of them than any other man who has ever occupied the White House," in the opinion of Col. Arthur W. Little, chairman of the board of the J. J. Little & Ives Company, New York publishers and printers, and an original member of the business planning council of the Department of Commerce and of the industrial advisory board of the National Recovery Administration.

"The Democratic platform and President Roosevelt promised immediate reduction of Government expenses by at least 25 per cent," Colonel Little told the national meeting of the Book Manufacturers' Institute here last night. "These expenses have been increased by billions of dollars. He promised consolidation of bureaus for economy and efficiency. He has added 31 new bureaus and 150,000 federal employees. He promised that the budget should be balanced. It is further from balanced today than ever before.

"When men in high office break promises, they lose the right to be believed. That is why, seriously, as a small businessman, I charge the President with failure to fulfill his duty, and I charge him with making promises which from day-to-day he apparently does not intend to keep. Under our present-day leadership in the nation we have permitted mendicancy to become a thing of dignity and thrift to become a thing of opprobrium."

The institute re-elected Joseph J. White, Chicago, president, and C. H. Wilhelm, Camden, vice-president.

Brann Visits President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Gov Louis J. Brann of Maine, after a talk yesterday with President Roosevelt, asserted assurance that the Passamaquoddy power project off Eastport was "going straight ahead."

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Hungarians Are Now Nation Of Sport Lovers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21—Long renowned as a nation of music lovers, the Hungarians are now, too, a nation of sport lovers, with many resounding successes to their credit in the highest phases of international competition. They are sitting on top of the world, so far as sabers fencing, water polo and table tennis are concerned, and they vie with the strongest in several other branches of athletics, notably in rowing and swimming.

Tremendous interest was roused here recently by the visit of the Cambridge University eight that won the 1935 boat race against Oxford. The Light Blues were victorious on the swift-running Danube, but they were given a great battle by crews from Pannonia and Hungaria, the crack rowing clubs of Budapest. For four fifths of the 2000-meter course, the Hungaria eight was in front, but the Cantabs lived up to their great reputation by putting in a strong burst at the finish, to win by a quarter of a length in 6m. 12s.

Hungarian oarsmen have evolved for themselves a decidedly effective style, which combines certain points of Cambridge "Fairbairnism" with the pattern of the English "orthodox" method. They use swivel rowlocks and the salient features of their rowing are an exceptionally quick "catch" and a long swing.

At the present time, 39 clubs are affiliated to the Hungarian Amateur Rowing Association—24 of them situated in Budapest and the others in the provinces. The average club membership is between 80 and 100 oarsmen, who, in addition to racing, undertake long pleasure pulls on the Danube, where they can row for hundreds of miles without having to take the boat through a lock. Every year several of the rowing clubs send crews on a tour from Passau, on the German-Austrian frontier, along the upper valley of the Danube, down to Budapest. This trip means rowing about 400 miles in eight or nine days. There is great enthusiasm, too, for canoeing.

"Nemzeti" Is Oldest Rowing Club

The oldest Hungarian rowing club is the "Nemzeti" (National Boating Club) founded 73 years ago. "Hungaria" looks back on a past of 60 years, the "Neptunia" is 50 years old and the "Pannonia" 40. Pannonia and Hungaria hold pride of place and each has obtained many victories in international competition at home and abroad. Several times Hungary has been awarded the "Glandas Cup" as the most successful nation in the European championships.

Another water pastime with a keen and numerous following is that of sailing on Lake Balaton, known proudly as the Hungarian Sea. Balaton is the largest lake in central Europe.

After Association Football, which takes a lion's share of the limelight here, as in most other European countries, one of the most popular sporting diversions is swimming. The Emperor Pool here is the headquarters of swimming and water polo and the spectators are numbered in thousands when a good match is staged. Hungarian water-polo players enjoy worldwide fame. They won the Olympic championship at Los Angeles, U. S. A., in 1932, and in the recent International University Games here the home students were in a class by themselves.

Swimming Idol

The idol in swimming circles just now is Ferenc Czik, European champion for 100 meters freestyle. He is a worthy successor to the great Stephen de Barany, whose 58.4s. here in 1931 still stands as a record time in Europe for 100 meters. Swimming in Hungary is not primarily an affair of specialists, it is a national recreation. And it is no uncommon sight to see the tiniest toddlers, whose movements on land are still somewhat uncertain, thoroughly at home in the water.

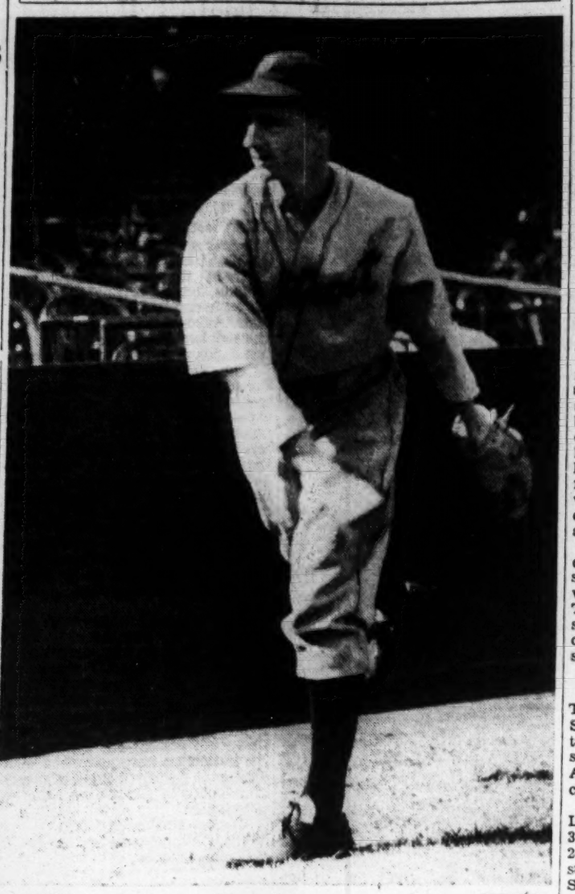
The chief rendezvous for sportsmen and sportswomen in Budapest is St. Margaret's Island, one of the few places in Hungary where the grass, carefully tended, grows in the hot summertime. This summer Budapest had no rain at all during May, June and July, so the condition of many so-called grass playing fields can be imagined, as can the eagerness of the populace to take advantage of the sun-bathing and swimming facilities provided on St. Margaret's Island. On the island is a pony polo ground where Rugby football takes place at week ends. There is also a cinder track and an archery ground.

The running path on the island is one of many in the Hungarian capital, for track and field athletics are tremendously popular in Hungary. The best-known four Magyar athletes just now are Miklos Szabo, Jozsef Kovacs, Jozsef Sir and Mihaly Bodosi. Szabo is a fine middle distance runner, the best 800 meters man in Continental Europe and second only to Luigi Beccali, the Italian Olympic champion, over 1500 meters. Another Hungarian holder of a European championship is Kovacs, the hurdler. Sir is a sprinter likely to trouble the fastest in the Olympic Games at Berlin next year, and Bodosi is a high jumper of real class, winner of the British championship in 1933 and 1934. Sir won the British 100-yard title, in face of hot international competition, last year, and in the recent University Games referred to he was victorious in both the 100 and 200-meter dashes.

In the realm of table tennis, which is now a very serious and strenuous international sport, Hungary is away up at the top of the tree. Indeed, the only non-Hungarian who has won the world's singles championship for men since it was instituted in season 1926-27 is F. J. Perry, the renowned British lawn tennis ace. He was victorious in 1928. Until 1934, the Hungarians had always supplied the winner of the world's singles championship for women, and they have only once failed to win the Swaythling Cup, which is in table tennis what the Davis Cup is in lawn tennis. The outstanding Hungarian player is G. V. Barna, whose skill and grace have earned him a worldwide reputation.

Hungary's superiority over other nations in sabers fencing is clearly shown by the Olympic records. Five times out of a possible eight a Hungarian has headed the final individual pool and four times out of a possible six Hungarians have gained medals for success in the team competition. In George Piller, Hungary possesses the reigning Olympic champion.

Cochrane's Latest Discovery



By a Staff Photographer — Roxie Lawson

Newest Addition to Detroit's Pitching Staff, Who Has Won Three Games and Lost One Since Joining the Club Late in August

Roxie Lawson Fifth Starter On Tiger Staff

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The latest addition to Mickey Cochrane's Detroit Tiger pitching staff is a young man named Roxie Lawson, a right hander. Since joining the American League baseball leaders late in August, Roxie has won three games and lost one, and shown considerable promise in doing so. Cochrane has given the young man a starting berth, which is an honor indeed for a boxman just up from the minor leagues.

The name Lawson is not new in major league circles. Roxie was born at Stockport, Iowa, on April 13, 1909, and was playing semi-professional ball at Decorah, Iowa, when discovered by C. C. Slapnicka, a Cleveland Indian scout. Slapnicka signed him in the fall of 1928. Roxie pitched for Terre Haute until July 24, 1930, when he was called in by the Indians, who at that time were managed by Roger Peckinpaugh.

Lawson remained with Cleveland during the remainder of that season and all of the next, but didn't win enough games to impress the Tribe as being a regular big leaguer, so he was with Toledo in the American Association when the 1932 season opened.

Purchased in 1933

Impressed by his effectiveness at Toledo, Detroit purchased him on Sept. 6, 1933, but turned him back to the Mud Hens the following spring. Roxie remained in the American Association until recalled by the Tigers last month.

Since rejoining the Bengals, Lawson has pitched in five games—37 innings in all—and allowed only 28 base hits. On Aug. 24, his first start, Roxie held the Boston Red Sox to five hits and beat them, 2 to 0. On the mound for the Sox was Bob Grove, that great left-hander who has won 19 games this season. Four days later Cochrane sent his freshman right-hander against the Philadelphia Athletics, those hard-hitting boys of Connie Mack. Lawson responded with an 11-to-0 victory, yielding only four hits.

On Sept. 7 he relieved Tom Bridges and pitched only one inning, and then the following day came back and worked nine innings against Washington, losing the game, 4 to 3, when the Senators pushed across two runs in the last half of the ninth inning. In this game, Roxie was touched for nine hits. Lawson faced the New York Yankees on Sept. 14 and defeated them by 5 to 1, on nine hits.

Tigers Hold Practice

The discovery of Lawson has enabled Cochrane to work five regular starters—Rowe, Bridges, Crowder and Auker, besides Roxie. The newcomer is an older and smarter pitcher than he was when Cleveland gave him a trial. As he explains it, "I just couldn't get anybody out then. Everything I threw at those batters was hit hard. Now it is different. My control is better and I know more about pitching. Cochrane is helping me. I'm in the majors to stay this time."

The Tigers arrived home yesterday after having completed their final eastern tour with seven victories and eight defeats, not a very impressive record for a championship club. Two hours after arriving in Detroit, Cochrane put his charges through a brisk workout and also gave them a fight talk. Actually, they haven't won the pennant yet and Mickey isn't taking any chances. However, they need only two more games, either in the form of victories for themselves or defeats for the Yankees.

No games were scheduled in the major leagues yesterday. Today, the Tigers open a series with the St. Louis Browns, whom they have defeated 15 times in 19 games to date. The Bengals should have the flag clinched before the week end is over.

Cubs vs. Pittsburgh

Meanwhile, the Chicago Cubs must face the Pittsburgh Pirates in a pair of games today and tomorrow and then the only games remaining on their schedule will be those five against the Cardinals in St. Louis. Seldom has a September series caused as much discussion as that one just ahead for the Cubs and Cards. Of course the National League pennant will be won and lost right there in Sportsman's Park. The Cubs will probably enter the series favored, especially if they maintain the 2½-game lead they hold over the Cardinals at the moment.

Going at top speed, the Cubs will be hard to stop. Their pitching has been sensational through the month of September, while Frankie Frisch, Cardinal pilot, was forced to work the Dean brothers overtime because of a dearth of starting boxmen. However, both Paul and Dizzy are great pitchers, especially in a money series, so expect most anything when that five-game battle opens on Wednesday.

Fishermen May Race

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21 (AP)—Fishermen talked here today of a possible race this fall between the queen of the Gloucester fishing fleet, the Gertrude L. Thebaud, and the schooner Bluenose, of Lunenburg, N. S. Capt. Ben Pine, veteran skipper of the Thebaud, received last night an inquiry as to the possibilities of such a race with the Bluenose, present holder of the sailing championship of the North Atlantic fishing fleets. Captain Pine said E. Fenwick Zwicker, Lunenburg shipping man, informed him the Bluenose, which participated in the marine celebration of the King's Jubilee, had sailed from England last week.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	60	39	.606
Missions	57	43	.570
Portland	56	44	.560
Los Angeles	50	50	.500
Seattle	49	51	.490
Oakland	48	53	.475
Sacramento	44	56	.440
Hollywood	36	64	.360

Results Sept. 20

San Francisco 9, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 2, Seattle 1.
Portland 14, Oakland 8.
Hollywood 7, Missions 6.
Los Angeles 13, Sacramento 8.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	95	52	.646
St. Louis	91	53	.632
New York	84	56	.600
Pittsburgh	84	63	.571
Cincinnati	66	82	.446
Brooklyn	62	80	.427
Philadelphia	60	83	.420
Boston	34	107	.241

Results Sept. 20

No games scheduled.

Foxx of Athletics Making a Great Bid For Batting Crown

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The rise of one important big league figure and the fall of another furnished the hitting high spots of the major leagues during the semifinal week of the 1935 season.

Jimmie Foxx of the Athletics, bidding for the American League crown, came close to his objective as he continued his brilliant spurt for another 10-point gain in the stretch which started a week ago. Floyd (Arky) Vaughan, whose aim has been to lead the National League with a .400 mark or better, ran into a serious slump that seemed to have wiped out his chances.

Vaughan, close to .400 all season, hit safely only three times in 19 official trips to the plate and dropped 10 points to .387. Vaughan's lead was unchallenged as his nearest rival, Joe Medwick of St. Louis, dropped six points to .357 and was in danger of losing his place to Chicago's Gabby Hartnett.

Foxx hit a .500 clip through the week with 15 blows in 30 times up, moved from fifth place among the American League leaders to second, one point behind Joe Vosmik of Cleveland. The first 10 regulars in each major league follow:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Vaughan, Pitts.	133	483	105	187	.387
Medwick, St. Louis	144	593	125	212	.357
Hartnett, Chicago	112	399	67	140	.351
Lombardi, Cincin.	116	319	33	109	.342
Terry, New York	143	594	91	202	.334
Demaree, Chicago	100	358	60	119	.332
Leiber, New York	141	562	104	186	.331
Herman, Chicago	147	636	109	210	.330
Moore, Philadelphia	142	555	80	183	.330
Ott, New York	143	562	104	184	.327

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Vosmik, Cleveland	143	590	85	205	.347
Foxx, Philadelphia	138	500	114	173	.346
Myer, Washington	142	583	105	199	.341
Greenberg, Detroit	143	588	115	197	.337
Cramer, Philadel.	139	607	95	203	.334
Gehringer, Detroit	141	574	118	190	.331
Gehrig, New York	138	508	118	168	.331
Moses, Philadelphia	85	344	61	112	.326
Campbell, Cleveland	80	307	57	110	.326
Travis, Washington	128	493	79	159	.313

Lions Rout Eagles

DETROIT, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Detroit Lions, playing behind the same powerful forward wall that stamped them as defensive standouts last season, had no trouble routing the Philadelphia Eagles 35—0 here last night in Detroit's National Professional Football League opener. About 10,000 fans saw the game. Ernie Caddel, former Stanford star, led the Detroit attack, scoring three times. In the second period he sprinted 49 yards around left end to score. Then Earl (Dutch) Clark entered the touchdown column with a five-yard off-tackle slant that ended a 45-yard march. In the final period Caddel twice crossed the goal line, on 14 and 25-yard dashes.

Women's W. G. A. Nominates Officers

By a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—Mrs. Don Hamilton of the Beverly Shores Club has been nominated for the presidency of the Women's Western Golf Association to succeed Mrs. H. D. Raymond of Evanston. The annual meeting will take place at the Chicago Athletic Club, Oct. 7, at which time the officers will be elected. The other officers nominated are: Mrs. C. B. Sechler, Oak Park, first vice-president; Mrs. Melvin Jones, Flossmoor, second vice-president; Mrs. F. A. Bunte, Evanston, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Richard Gambrill Jr., Exmoor, recording secretary; Mrs. C. B. Willard, Exmoor, treasurer; Mrs. Philip G. Lenz, Beverly, handicap chairman.

Cup Series Tied Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 21—Whether the Seawanhaka Cup stays in the United States or goes to Norway will be determined today when Challenge, the cup defender which is being sailed by Corny Shields, and Norna, Crown Prince Olaf's Norwegian challenger, meet in the fifth race of the series. Yesterday Challenge tied up the series at two victories each by winning the fourth race over a 12-mile triangular course by 4m. 6s.

Ryder Players Reach Canada

QUEBEC, Que., Sept. 21 (AP)—Great Britain's picked golfing professionals arrived today from England, confident of victory over the United States in the Ryder Cup matches at the Ridgewood, (N. J.) Country Club next Saturday and Sunday. The team of 10 is captained by Charles Whitcombe and includes Whitcombe's brothers, Reginald and Ernest; Percy Alliss, Alf Perry, Alf Padgham, J. J. Busson, Richard Burton, W. C. Cox, and Edward Jarman.

Montreal Evens Series

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—The Montreal Royals evened the count in their International League playoff series with the Syracuse Chiefs yesterday at two victories apiece when they pounded out an 8-to-1 victory behind Pete Appleton. The Royals hammered four pitchers for 14 blows while Appleton gave only seven, three of them by John Kroner.

Michigan Elevens Leading All-Time Conference Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Sept. 21—The all-time Western Conference football leadership apparently is firmly in possession of the University of Michigan for many generations to come.

For the Wolverines have a lead of 164 percentage points over the second-place university, Chicago, and only four other universities have better than an even break.

Frederic S. Beebee, assistant in the University of Iowa athletic department, has figured the all-time Big Ten standing on the basis of when each university entered the conference. Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Purdue, and Wisconsin entered in 1896; Indiana and Iowa in 1900, and Ohio State in 1913.

Chicago has won the greatest number of games, 121, but also has lost more than any of the members except Northwestern, Purdue, and Indiana. Minnesota is pressing the Maroons for second place.

Results of the next few years probably will do little to change the relative positions of the universities, with the exception of the second-place fight and Purdue's chance of changing places with Northwestern. Generous percentage gaps separate the other members.

This is the standing as figured by Beebee, with tie games disregarded in the percentage figures:

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Michigan	95	5	31	.754
Chicago	121	15	84	.590
Minnesota	84	14	60	.583
Illinois	101	15	79	.561
Wisconsin	81	21	71	.533
Ohio State	56	12	55	.505
Iowa	48	6	69	.410
Northwestern	62	9	102	.378
Purdue	55	13	92	.374
Indiana	32	14	96	.250

Reforestation Plan Urged in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Few subjects have given rise to greater controversy among Australian foresters than the policy of planting coniferous trees for the supply of the country's needs in softwoods. The view has been held strongly by some foresters that it would be much more profitable to foster the native Australian trees and to depend on oversea supplies, especially from Russia and New Zealand. Others, including Henry R. Gray, lecturer in forest management at the national forestry school, advise Australia to adopt a definite planting program for softwoods, estimated at 31,000 acres a year.

"The United States cannot be depended upon as a source of supply," Mr. Gray says. "If future supplies are available to Australia, it will not be the virgin forest, narrow-ringed timber of large size and cheap price, but man-grown short-rotation timber, of practically identical properties to that which can be produced in plantations here. As man-grown timber will cost more or less the same to produce in any white man's country, home-grown supplies will be cheaper at least to the extent of the difference in transport costs."

Mr. Gray holds there is no reason why Australian-grown softwoods should not receive tariff protection if they should prove more costly to produce than the imported timber. It is better national economy, he asserts, to use a tariff in establishing a primary industry which has an assured home market than to assist by bounties and subsidies primary industries which have difficulty in finding profitable outlets on world markets.

Victoria Extends Work Relief Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Relief work will be given to about 20,000 unemployed men during the first quarter of the financial year under the Victorian Government's extended employment scheme. During this quarter £1,000,000 of the total £4,000,000 available for works for the financial year will be spent.

One of the first grants made for immediate work was £200,000 for extension of forestry activities. This year the commonwealth government made a grant to the state of £100,000 for forest works on condition that Victoria provide a similar amount. The state government, however, decided to contribute £150,000.

With the £250,000 thus available the Forests Commission is putting into operation an extended plan of forestry works which will provide work for 1200 men for about a year. The men employed will be changed every 10 or 12 weeks. About £40,000 of the £250,000, it is provided, must be spent on the employment of youths, who will work from forest camps, some of which have already been established.

Austria Enforces Religion for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austrian parents henceforth have no right to make their children under seven "creedless," that is to take them out of church or to bring them up without religious instruction and ritual, according to a decision of the Austrian Federal Court of Law.

The importance of this verdict is seen in that, for the first time, the existing legal provisions dealing with the right to change one's faith have been interpreted in the sense that change of religion is not tantamount to abandonment of religion. From the same judicial viewpoint, an appeal, citing the Treaty of St. Germain, which guarantees for all citizens the exercise of whatever their respective faith, religion or creed may be, has been rejected on the ground that this provision refers only to positive creeds or denominations, not to the entirely negative state of irreligiousness.

This jurisdiction, though resented by a small minority of freethinkers, is generally regarded as a justified counter-measure against the secret agitation of Communistic and National Socialistic circles trying to undermine the authority of state and church.

Ducky Pond, Eli Football Coach Shows Optimism

GALES FERRY, Conn., Sept. 21 (AP)—If Ducky Pond can develop about four top flight linemen as he administers regular doses of his famed psychology to his eager Yale football squad, the Bulldogs will again outfight, outsmart and outplay their "Big Three" rivals.

This enthusiastic young football director has been drilling 61 impressive candidataes at this rowing camp for the past week and today, just before they headed back to New Haven, he described his squad as "the finest I have ever seen at Yale."

"Prospects are much brighter than when we first took hold last year," he said. "Most of the players know much more about the game than they did then and, what is much more important, they are better acquainted with the coaching staff and it with them.

Backfield Looks Better

"At this time the backfield looks much better than the line. We need another durable tackle, two strong guards and a 60-minute center for our starting team. And all four of them must be of the iron-man type for our replacements are not going to be as numerous as last season."

Five of the 11 dependables, inspired by Pond into upsetting the supposedly unbeatable Princeton Tigers before ending in a blaze of glory the following week against Harvard, have departed and another has become ineligible.

But three of the crack backfield quartet are available, Jerry Roscoe, Bernie Rankin and Capt. Jim Whitehead, and the sophomoric Clint Frank seems a worthy successor for Stratford Morton at right half.

Plans Wide-Open Attack

Armed with such crack passers as Roscoe and Charlie Ewart, another brilliant member of last year's freshman team, Ducky plans a wide-open attack with all sorts of forwards and laterals and he regards himself as highly blessed to have such uncanny receivers as Larry (The Great) Kelley and Bob (Choo-choo) Train continuing in his end squad and Tommy Curtin with his ball-carriers.

When Kelley and Rankin return from Japan, where, with Dick Cummins, another backfield candidate, they spent the summer with the Yale baseball team, Pond will have a total of 10 lettermen plus an impressive lot of varsity reserves, 1934 scrubs and sturdy sophomores well versed in his methods. He plans to limit his varsity squad to about 25 players, as he did last season, but intends to keep moving them up and down throughout the season.

So successful was the Elis' spring training season and so wholeheartedly did the players carry out their vacation training assignments that Pond's squad now appears in mid-season form, as far as the fundamentals are concerned. If it can take Pennsylvania, the second of its eight 1935 rivals in stride, Yale may again scale the gridiron peak. The Yale schedule:

Oct. 5—New Hampshire; 12—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 19—Navy; 26—Army.
Nov. 2—Dartmouth; 9—Brown; 16—open; 23—Harvard at Cambridge; 30—Princeton.

Three Boats Challenge For President's Cup

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21—Three Gold Cup racers are to challenge El Lagarto's three-time corner on the President's Cup here next Saturday and Sunday in the capital's annual motorboat regatta on the Potomac. El Lagarto, owned by George Reis of Lake George, N. Y., the Gold Cup champion, has held the chief executive's trophy for the past two years and also won it in 1931.

Bill Horn, who won the cup with Horace Dodge's Delphine IV in 1932, will get another crack at the Potomac championship at the wheel of Vic Kleisrath's Hotsy Totsy II from South Bend, Ind. Kliesrath captured the trophy in 1930 with his original Hotsy Totsy, but an European trip will prevent him from driving in the coming classic. Notre Dame, the new 12-litre racer, built this year by Herb Mendleshon of Detroit, and Impshi, another Detroit Yacht Club entry, are the other challengers for El Lagarto's laurels. Ciel Perry will pilot Notre Dame and Bonny Hill will have the driver's seat in Impshi.

Several Dates Listed For Ryder Cup Golfers

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The British Ryder Cup team will play a number of matches and in two important open tournaments in the United States and Canada following the international match against the American team at Ridgewood Country Club, Sept. 28 and 29. The schedule for the British team, following the Ryder Cup match, has been arranged by Robert E. Harlow, P. G. A. official. The schedule follows:

Oct. 1—Province of Quebec at Montreal; 2—Province of Ontario at Toronto; 4, 5, 6—Indianapolis $5000 open; Michigan P. G. A. at Detroit; 8—Illinois P. G. A. at Chicago; 11, 12, 13—Louisville $5000 open.

Eli Captains on Honor List

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21 (AP)—Four Yale athletic captains were among the 499 students on the university honor list announced yesterday by President James Rowland Angell. Students from Connecticut, New York and New Jersey were among the most numerous mentioned. The sports captains honored are Mather K. Whitehead of Westfield, N. J., football; Thomas F. Curtain of Pittsfield, Mass., baseball; Arthur J. Loeb of Philadelphia, track, and Norris D. Hoyt of Chappaqua, N. Y., swimming. Lawrence M. Kelley of Williamsport, Penna., football and baseball star and Tom A. Ritzman of Durham, N. H., ace track man, also are listed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	90	52	.634
New York	82	59	.582
Cleveland	75	69	.521
Boston	74	71	.510
Chicago	70	72	.493
Washington	63	80	.441
St. Louis	60	82	.423
Philadelphia	55	84	.396

Results Sept. 20

No games scheduled.

International Agricultural

NEW YORK (AP)—International Agricultural Corporation reports for the year ended June 30 net profit of $269,388, equal to $2.69 a share on the preferred stock. This compares with net profit of $400,388 in the preceding fiscal year, or $4 a share on the preferred.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 21, 1910

CLEVELAND and Philadelphia played an 11-inning scoreless tie in the American League. Jack Coombs pitched for the Athletics and allowed only three hits. Harry Fanwell worked for Cleveland and yielded nine safeties. Coombs, incidentally, has now pitched 46 consecutive scoreless innings. Also in this game, Larry Lajoie made his 200th base hit of the season.

Favorites Easily Advance in Coast Tennis Tournament

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP)—Wilmer Allison, national champion, and Frank Shields, who stands No. 3 in the United States rating, moved easily into the semifinals of the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament yesterday.

Allison found almost no opposition as he defeated Jack Lynch, the former national junior titleholder, now of Stanford University, 6—1, 7—5. And Shields, the motion picture actor, had only slight difficulty as he turned back Gene Mako, young Davis Cup player, 8—6, 7—5.

In a third-round match, postponed from yesterday, Donald Budge advanced to the quarter-final bracket after an unexpectedly tough struggle with Bobby Riggs, the national junior champion. The Oakland internationalist won, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

England's Wightman Cup players suffered two casualties yesterday. Evelyn Dearman, who had been expected to give Mrs. Ethel Arnold of Los Angeles, considerable trouble, was forced to default to the defending champion.

America's second seeded player in the tournament, Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, won over Nancy Lyle of England, 6—4, 6—4.

College Football Results

Cumberland 39, Hiwassee 6.
Denver 13, Colorado Mines 0.
Duquesne 20, Illinois Wesleyan 6.
Grinnell 13, Central 3.
Milligan 19, Lees-McCrae 2.
Miss. State 19, Howard 6.
North Dakota 13, Moorhead Teachers 6.
Pittsburgh T. 7, Tahlequah T. 0.
Randolph Macon 13, Naval A. S. 0.
Spring Hill 12, Troy 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 12, Bemidji T. 0.
St. Thomas 6, Mankato 0.
Superior T. 13, St. Mary 0.
Temple 51, St. Joseph's 0.
Texas Tech 9, Hard-Simmons 0.
Washburn 32, Baker 7.
West Texas T. 14, Panhandle A. & M. 0.
Xavier 34, Georgetown College 0.

International Paper Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper Co. announces that Alexander H. Campbell has been elected vice-president in charge of traffic and transportation.

Veterans' Leader Named to Dedicate Gorgas Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—In resolutions adopted by the United Spanish War Veterans before they adjourned their thirty-seventh annual encampment here, Sept. 19, their new commander-in-chief, Robert S. Cain of Pittsburgh, was authorized to accept an invitation to dedicate a memorial to their late comrade, Gen. William Crawford Gorgas, in the Canal Zone, on next Feb. 22.

The memorial is a project of the veterans to honor General Gorgas for his sanitation work in Cuba following the Spanish-American War, and in the Canal Zone.

The veterans' organization appropriated $35,000 to procure a site, build thereon and equip a national headquarters building in Washington.

Commending the United States Government's invocation of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, in an effort to avert war between Italy and Ethiopia, a resolution urged the Government to maintain a firm stand against aggressive warfare "and thus promote the cause of peace among men and nations." At the same time the veterans approved the present national administration's movement to increase "lines of defense—land, sea and air—" and favored strengthening of the merchant marine.

G-Men Start Drive On Jewelry Robbers

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—The "G-men," relentless trackers of lawbreakers, swung into the investigation of a recent wave of Chicago jewel robberies yesterday.

They were spurred by the snatching of $17,500 worth of gems from a diamond merchant and his assistant in a daylight foray yesterday morning. It was the fourth holdup of jewelry salesmen here in the last two weeks and the sixth in the last two months. The total loot was officially estimated at $90,500.

ALLENTOWN, Penna., Sept. 21 (AP) — Philip Manzella, Detroit, charged with participation in the Coopersburg (Penna.) National Bank robbery, and two companions were captured last night a few minutes after they and two other prisoners dropped over the wall of the Lehigh County jail.

Where to Dine

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Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

European War Threat Causes Spanish Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 21—Spain is once more faced with a crisis.

Ostensibly the causes are the Catalan question and the refusal of Alejandro Lerroux and others to agree to capital sentences being carried out against some of the Asturian rebels. But "ABC," the usually well-informed Right-Wing paper, declares the real cause lies in the possibility of Spain's being embroiled in international complications. Hence, behind the crisis lies the desire to establish a government of purely national character.

Two Reasons Cited

Señor Lerroux, on tendering his resignation to President Alcala Zamora, yesterday, explained that the crisis was the result of opposition by the Agrarian Party to restoring the control of public works in Catalonia to the local government. Furthermore there are apparently serious objections to a law which seeks to merge six ministries into three.

The President considers, it is stated, that at this critical time the Cabinet should be unanimous in every respect.

Watching Mediterranean

Spain is closely watching developments in the Mediterranean. The route of commercial air lines has been deflected from the Balearic Isles, a prohibition against flying over them having been issued. Spanish planes are constantly flying round over the Straits of Gibraltar.

The press is extremely alarmist, especially in view of movements of the British fleet. Some people are advocating postponement of the opening of Cortes, which is fixed for Sept. 24. The desire to delay the elections which is now manifest is attributed to the international situation.

President Zamora yesterday interviewed 11 of the retiring ministers. Of these, the Roman Catholic leader, Jose Maria Gil Robles, alone suggested that the same government should continue. All others press for a "more republican" government—a hint that there is fear of a semi-dictatorship in the hands of the Roman Catholics.

Neutrality Issue

The American Senate's neutrality declaration has evidently found a sharp echo in Spanish public opinion, which is strongly against any attempt to embroil this country in a European conflict.

Yet Spain's position cannot but be affected by a break in the friendly relations of the Mediterranean powers, Italy, France and Britain, if such a thing should occur. Her strategic importance diminished greatly when these three nations came to an understanding. It will be enormously enhanced if the understanding should cease to exist.

Señor Lerroux, the retiring Premier, and other Spanish politicians have emphasized this point even before the Ethiopian conflict arose. The President himself dwelt upon it some months ago. There are many today in Spain who feel that this country's position has suddenly become internationally delicate and far greater care will be necessary than in 1914 to maintain a neutrality which the strategic position of Spain in a Mediterranean conflict might expose to a challenge.

Strengthening Defenses

Preparations are on foot to allay any such danger by strengthening Spain's defenses. Certain unusual military movements in the south of Spain recently took place which gave rise to uneasiness. Concern as to their significance was more on account of the mystery which surrounded them than by reason of their military importance.

Retiring Minister of War Gil Robles' explanations that they were connected solely with the reorganization of the Army units have satisfied opinion that trouble is not imminent in Spain itself but they have confirmed the impression that Señor Gil Robles is bent on making the Army as quickly as possible into a strong mobile force which, judging from events last October, when Moorish auxiliaries had to be called to its aid, it had ceased to be.

Broken Morale

It is well known that the determination of Manuel Azaña, former Prime Minister, to render the Spanish Army powerless as a political instrument also led to a break-up of the morale, threatening to reduce it to a mere figure of speech. It is said that a few months ago the state of the Spanish Army, its equipment, organization, let alone its esprit de corps, was of a most lamentable description.

The Mediterranean situation was strengthening the hand of Señor Gil Robles in his demand for powers to reorganize the whole of the country's military defenses. As the Spanish Fleet is totally inadequate as a means of defense, except in regard to the new submarine units, important decisions were expected rapidly to fortify points made vital by the acuteness of the Mediterranean problem. These are the exposed ports in the Balearic Isles—Mahon, an inlet 3½ miles long, and especially Pollensa, with a bay big enough to contain safely the whole of the British fleet.

Eyes on Balearic Isles?

Spain believes, and perhaps rightly, that jealous eyes have been cast on these islands, seen as an easy prey to an attack on account of their practically undefended condition. Port Mahon is fortified but the defenses are inadequate and it is understood that measures are to be taken to strengthen them.

The uneasiness expressed in the press has been evidenced officially by drastic action taken to counteract spying. Numerous arrests have been made of persons alleged to have been engaged in sounding depths along the coast of the islands and supplying information likely to be of interest to any nation intending to use them as a base.

Señor Gil Robles, upon whom the country had been looking as the future Premier and the most influential figure in the peninsula, stated that he intended to make the Army so efficient that there will be no danger of a violation of Spanish neutrality. In the event of an outbreak of war, although the Constitution renounces war as an instrument of policy, yet the country must be in a position to defend itself against external attack and encroachment.

Active at Geneva

A strong appeal for national unity was made by Señor Lerroux, the Premier, in his recent speech in Extremadura when he touched on the international situation. His belief in the League of Nations' ability to allay the danger of a conflict in the Ethiopian question was evidenced by the instructions given to the Spanish representatives at Geneva to use every endeavor to prevent a resort to arms. He emphasized the incalculable consequences of such a war and the possibility of a period of world-wide anarchy being initiated thereby.

The importance of Spanish activities for peace at Geneva has been emphasized by the inclusion of the Spanish delegate, Salvador de Madariaga, on the Council's five-power committee, and his subsequently being chosen as the presiding officer of that group.

Haile Selassie's Own Photographer

Keystone

He's Always Among Those Present

Whether It's an Alfresco Speech, an Interview With a Distinguished Visitor or a Celebration of Some Family Happening, This Man Is Likely to Be Where the Emperor of Ethiopia Is—to Make His Official Photographs

Job of Photographer To Emperor Not Easy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—There is one member of the Ethiopian court who follows the Emperor, Haile Selassie, on every official piece of business, some wood under his arm and a heavy case in his hand.

He is the official photographer to the Emperor. When the Ethiopian Emperor reviews his army, the photographer rigs up his tripod, sets his camera and takes as many photographs as his quick hands, his ancient camera and his Emperor will allow. He is waiting with his eye on the sights when the Emperor takes a drive. He is there when the Emperor addresses a thronged square from a balcony.

He is an important person, and certainly one whose pictures should be treasured by future collectors.

Slavery in African Colonies Protested by Women at Geneva

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Buying, selling and inheriting of women slaves in Africa came before the League of Nations committeemen today as the Assembly's Juridical Commission recommended an inquiry into worldwide appeals for sex equality in all fields.

The slavery complaint was not the chief of those lodged by women's organizations, but it brought the commission close to a phase of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Premier Benito Mussolini has complained that existence of slavery in Ethiopia was a bar to that country's claims to an equal footing with Italy in world opinion. But slavery also exists in Italian and other European colonies, according to League surveys.

Women as Property

The chief complaint of worldwide women's organizations was that women were being thrown out of work on the theory that jobs belong to the male members of the families.

The slavery reports submitted to the women's consultative committee charged that the native woman in some parts of British territories in Africa is "so completely property that she is not only purchased and bartered but inherited."

"The fatherless unmarried girl is assessed as goods shared by the male heir," one report said.

League Resolution

In the French territories of West Africa, another charge read, "A rich man can buy as many wives as he likes; they are in reality his slaves."

The juridical commission adopted by a vote of 30 to 1 a draft resolution submitted by the Irish delegation instructing the League's Secretary General to refer questions of the political and civil status of women to their respective governments for their observations.

The governments would be asked for suggestions on what action they believed the League could take in the matter. The governments would also be asked, under this resolution, to furnish detailed information regarding the existing civil status of women under their respective national laws.

Belgium voted against the resolution. Three other delegations abstained from voting.

Episcopal Bishop Asks Church Leaders To Act Against War

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Right Rev. James DeWolf Perry, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, yesterday issued a call to leaders and members of the church to hold constant intercession "at a moment when the menace of war is threatening the world."

"In cathedrals, parish churches and missions let prayers for universal peace be offered in the eucharist, in litanies and in periods of silent petition," his message said.

"Let our people lift up their hearts in supplication to Almighty God that hostilities be averted, that the spirit of aggression yield to the spirit of counsel and understanding, and that the nations seek with one accord the reign of peace on earth."

Duke of Gloucester To Be Married Nov. 6

BALMORAL, Scot., Sept. 21 (AP)—The wedding of the Duke of Gloucester, third son of King George, to Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, will take place in Westminster Abbey Nov. 6, it was officially announced.

The ceremony will follow closely that used in the wedding of the Duke of Kent to Princess Marina of Greece last November. Details have been arranged by King George, Queen Mary, the Duke and his fiancée.

Seven Killed in Mexican Fight

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21 (AP)—Dispatches received from Coyuca de Catalan, state of Guerrero, reported that seven persons were killed and eight wounded, probably fatally, in a gun fight between opposing political factions yesterday.

Italy Says 'No' to Geneva Offer, Making New Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

and to complete the order of the day on administrative affairs. The Cabinet will convene Tuesday, Sept. 24.

British Naval Action Bitterly Protested By Italian Delegation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 21—League diplomats received the news that the Italian Cabinet had refused the report of the Council's Committee of Five as a basis for negotiations, with no special surprise. Such a reply had been expected. But the mild tone of the communiqué and the fact that the Rome ministers had adjourned to meet again Tuesday lent new hope for a peaceful solution in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

During the period of waiting for Premier Benito Mussolini's response to the suggestions of the Committee of Five, it has become clear at Geneva that the British attitude is hardening. There is nothing in Anthony Eden's manner which suggests the likelihood of further concessions in store. On the contrary, it would appear from everything that transpires in the lobbies that the British Government is prepared to take whatever measures are appropriate, having gone to its extreme lengths in facilitating an arrangement with Italy.

Intimidation Seen

There persists in some quarters the belief that the British are trying to intimidate Premier Mussolini, and that the movements of the fleet in the Mediterranean have something of the character of a formidable bluff. But the widespread view is that Britain means now to see it through.

Undoubtedly the Italians are impressed but the psychological effect is doubtful. Whether it will end in stiffening the resistance or causing surrender to unforeseen difficulties will soon be shown. It is bitterly declared in Italian circles that Britain has made up its mind to apply military sanctions after waiting until Italy had gone too far to retreat. The fate of Ethiopia begins to fall into the background of Italian preoccupations, and even the dispute between Italy and the League is being gradually obscured by the more vital antagonism which Italy, Britain and France face in the Mediterranean.

Soundings

That Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy through the intermediary Premier Pierre Laval of France has sounded out Mr. Eden regarding British intentions to apply sanctions is regarded as authentic. Mr. Eden is understood to have replied that no decision has been taken except to fulfill whatever obligations under the Covenant are unanimously recommended by the Council in the event of actual hostilities in East Africa. The precautions taken in Mediterranean are justified by the troubled situation but are held to have other significance. There can as yet be no question it is asserted, of military or naval intervention in the Ethiopian conflict, though Britain would at once demand that the Council consider any new situation and take a speedy decision.

League members cannot be mere onlookers in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, it is urged. This isn't a private quarrel between Italy and Britain. The Covenant has been invoked and it is only under Article XVI that the question of sanctions can arise.

France's Dilemma

It is further asked more insistently what France would do. Premier Laval is in an extremely difficult position, being pledged to an unknown extent to Premier Mussolini, yet also completely pledged to the Covenant. It is going too far to say that M. Laval is now ready to vote for military as well as economic measures. But he has been compelled to refuse to enter into any fresh engagement with Italy and has informed Baron Aloisi of his regret at the dilemma in which he is placed.

In conversations with Mr. Eden, M. Laval has acknowledged the obligation of France to share responsibility with Britain. Naturally, however, his efforts will be to limit the practical consequences and hostilities which he thinks may develop incalculably.

Other members of the Council could hardly resist the British request, were it to be made for common action, yet they would favor milder measures. It would therefore be injudicious to dramatize the possibilities, grave as they are.

In short, there is real apprehension, and the consent of Signor Mussolini to negotiate would be hailed with infinite relief.

Two Interviews

Two interviews at Rome have brought a breath of optimism here. The one was the interview of the French Ambassador to Rome, Count Charles de Chambrun, with Premier Mussolini, in which France's intentions were clearly set forth. The other was an interview between the British Ambassador to Rome, Sir Erich Drummond, with the Italian Undersecretary of State, Fulvio Suvich.

It was represented that France would continue to fulfill its role of mediator if only Il Duce would accept negotiations, but otherwise it couldn't but follow Britain.

All that is required now from Italy is an acceptance of the documents of the Council's Committee of Five as a basis for discussions. M. Laval would then work unitedly for a compromise.

Return to Stresa?

Despite the plainly expressed British dislike for such a procedure, the Italians have, it is believed, put forward feelers for pursuit of the negotiations outside of Geneva, notably at Stresa, where, indeed, discreet preparations for a conference were recently begun. Britain took the view that no modification of the proceedings under the Covenant can now be entertained, but if there were real prospects of an accord the methods to be pursued might be deemed of secondary importance.

A small but significant incident shows the increasing nervousness here. At the annual banquet of journalists accredited to the League, the British president made some allusions to freedom of the press and Edouard Herriot while extolling the Franco-British friendship omitted mention of Franco-Italian friendship. The result is the resignation of Italian journalists from the association.

French Special Budget To Strengthen Defense By Most of $430,000,000

RAMBOUILET, France, Sept. 21 (AP)—Marcel Regnier, Minister of Finance, revealed today that France's extraordinary budget of 6,500,000,000 francs, (about $430,000,000), will be devoted almost exclusively to reinforcing the nation's armed forces.

The Minister, following a Cabinet meeting at which Premier Pierre Laval charted a cautious course of avoiding war entanglements, declared that "the needs for national defense in the present circumstances" had forced the Cabinet to approve such a budget for 1936. It will be raised by internal loans, he added.

The Cabinet, after hearing news of Italy's unfavorable action on League of Nations' peace plan, called off its afternoon session.

Canadians Advocate United League Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An Italo-Ethiopian war would not mean that Canada would be asked to undertake military preparations, but in other ways the Dominion is directly concerned with efforts of the League of Nations to avert war. This was the opinion expressed by N. W. Rowell, vice-president of the League of Nations Society in Canada, in a recent address here before the alumni of Wycliffe College.

It is entirely within the discretion of Parliament to say whether or not Canada would take up arms if asked, but if financial and economic sanctions are called for by the League, Canada must join with other members of the League in prohibiting intercourse with Italian nationals.

The position of Canada as a trading nation depends on the political and economic stability of the world, and her place in the British Commonwealth demands that she fight for peace, he pointed out. He commended the stand taken for Canada by G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in London, in support of the position of Great Britain and France and of the League Covenant. Canada is bound by the same obligations as Great Britain, France and other members of the League, obligations voluntarily accepted and which must be honorably discharged, Mr. Rowell declared.

Expressing the belief that the only hope of a peaceable solution of the present controversy is a firm and united stand by all members of the League, Mr. Rowell warned that if the League machinery breaks down, the world will have gone back to the old secret dipolmacy, military alliances, increased armaments and dangers of war. The financial and economic position of Italy is such that she could not stand a prolonged economic and financial boycott, he said, and such a step would soon compel Premier Benito Mussolini to abandon his warlike plans.

Special Council Seat Requested by Nanking

NANKING, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Chinese Nationalistic Government, following its recent failure to obtain a permanent seat in the Council of the League of Nations, has issued a statement appealing for a "special seat" in the Council.

The statement said China considered it regrettable that the world's largest continent was not represented in the body, and pointed out that during the greater part of the year when the Assembly is in recess no Asiatic nation is represented in League deliberations.

"It will be in the interest of the League itself rather than of China to seek to insure active participation of the Far East in the counsels of the nations," the statement concluded.

Lira Sinks Slightly On French Exchanges

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Italian lira sank slightly in unofficial trading in the foreign exchange market today following the Italian Cabinet's unfavorable action on League of Nations proposals for a settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Lira bank notes were exchanged even with francs instead of at the official parity of 134 francs for 100 lire. In official dealings at banks during the forenoon the lira was pegged at 23.75 francs for 100 lira, but there were few transactions.

The Bourse was closed for its usual Saturday holiday, but brokers predicted a renewed sagging of most stocks on Monday if events prove Signor Mussolini has precluded further discussion looking toward a peaceful settlement.

Italy Seeks Scrap Iron

BRANTFORD, Ont., Sept. 21 (AP)—The Brantford Board of Trade yesterday received a request from La Mercantile Internationale of Milan, Italy, asking if there were any firms here having an exportable supply of iron and steel scrap in fair quantities.

"As we are pressed for time we should be most grateful if you would kindly give this application your earliest attention," the letter said, adding their customers were in a position to effect payment in any way the sellers may desire.

The Board of Trade said they would reply there was no supply of such materials available here.

Rome Buys Kenya Goods

MOMBASA, Kenya, Sept. 21 (AP)—A second consignment of cattle from the highlands of Kenya, consisting of 800 bullocks suitable for slaughter, left here for Italian Somaliland.

Orders were also received for more bullocks and a thousand donkeys. The flow of foodstuffs, fodder, maize, gasoline, kerosene and motor trucks from here to Italian Somaliland is steadily increasing every week.

Huge Gold Shipment Starts for America

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 21

THE S. S. Europa sailed today for the United States with 18 tons of gold, valued at more than $23,000,000.

The shipment, part of the strong gold flow from Europe to America as result of uncertainty over international developments, is the largest in years. The ship loaded $10,000,000 of gold in Southampton and more than $13,000,000 in Cherbourg.

Union Commission Opens Survey In Southwest Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The commission appointed by the South African Government to study conditions in the mandated territory of South West Africa and report on the territory's application to become a fifth province of the Union has begun its big task.

Although no evidence has yet been taken statements and applications of tending witnesses are reaching the secretary of the commission in ever-increasing quantities.

Even persons living in areas contiguous to South West Africa are showing the keenest interest and are anxious to put forward their views to indicate the extent to which they are affected by the present condition of affairs under which it is claimed by many that South West Africa today is nobody's child.

Diamond Revenues

The diamond interest of Namaqualand and Luderitz Bay are naturally very much concerned and it is expected that the subject of the diamond quota allotted to South West Africa will be raised from many quarters. Diamonds have for a long time been the main source of revenue of South West Africa, and the collapse of the diamond market some years ago very considerably added to the already overwhelming anxieties of those responsible for the administration of the territory.

The depression, lack of markets, and droughts, all tended to complicate the position, and even going off gold did not materially benefit South West Africa. These problems will have to be dealt with by the commission.

The area to be covered by the investigators is a tremendous one—it is about three quarters the size of the Union—and the means of communication so far as railway connections are concerned are by no means as advanced as those of the Union itself. Many thousands of miles will have to be covered by motorcar and possibly even by animal-drawn conveyance in such areas where the roads are not fit for motor traffic.

Varied Witnesses

The classes of persons to give evidence will also vary. From the skilled economist on the one hand, the commission will, on the other hand, have to listen to the homely views of the representatives of the Negro people living round Rehoboth—men who speak not Afrikaans, but a mixture of High Dutch, Afrikaans and German. The representatives of that section of the community, however, are eloquent in their own way: their similes are founded on nature and the advice which they will proffer will certainly have to receive the serious consideration of the commissioners.

Then the commission will also have to hear the evidence of those Afrikaans-speaking people who, with the help of the Union Government some years ago left Portuguese territory and trekked into South West Africa, where a large percentage found it impossible to make a living. Among that section a real poor white problem has been developing, a problem which is pregnant with the greatest dangers and which will have to be tackled immediately.

The native tribes, differing completely in their outlook in the various parts of the vast country, will also come forward with their requests and their representations.

The volume of evidence is expected to be tremendous, but from the point of view of the Union and the future of South West Africa it will be a volume of the utmost historical importance.

New York Italians Are Opposed to War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—"Little Italy," on East Side Manhattan, which makes the bulk of the teeming constituency of Representative Vito Marcantonio (R), is fervently on record today against war. It jammed the seats and stood in the aisles of Star Casino last night to cheer Mr. Marcantonio, a New York-born Italian who is just 33 and the congressional successor in the Twentieth District of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, when he denounced American participation in any war.

"The world is facing perhaps as great a catastrophe as it faced in 1914," he said, reporting on his record in the Seventy-fourth Congress. "Irrespective of what our racial background may be, as your representative in Congress I am determined to oppose war.

"America had no business in the last war, and I am certain that the pubic opinion in America today is against war. I shall never vote for war, I don't care what the reason may be."

Air Raid Booklet Prepares Britain For Protection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A second booklet on Air Raid Precautions, issued here by the Home Office, is seen by many persons as a timely warning that peace efforts must be co-ordinated.

It has been published purely as a guide book of measures to protect the civilian population "should war arise." It is one of a series of six.

But the dangers liable to threaten civilians "should war come" are considered so great by the Home Office that the main concern of the booklet is to outline a plan for setting up throughout the British Isles a network of first-aid and "decontamination" centers for use in air raids.

Clearing Centers

In urban areas these centers will be not more than two miles apart. It is set down as a general rule in the booklet that, in order to avert danger to civilians from sprinklings of gas and dangerous liquids from air bombs, "no center should be more than a mile from any casualty."

In provincial areas the Home Office suggests that there should be divisions of mobile first-aid parties available to be dispatched to any place where air raid casualties are reported. "Casualty clearing hospitals" to which more serious cases can be taken by ambulance, and a series of minor centers to which "persons with minor injuries" can go independently, are also suggested.

It is planned to establish a number of base hospitals, as far from air raid zones as possible, to which civilians can be rushed from the clearing hospitals.

First-Aid Crews

Other plans include more rationalized ambulance services, laundries for cleaning clothing which has been in contact with gas from bombs, and special organizations of clerks keeping records of casualties and distributing the cases to appropriate hospitals.

For densely populated areas it is suggested that 12 first-aid parties should be formed for every 100,000 of the population, six parties always to be on duty. In London this would necessitate nearly 1000 first-aid parties, 500 always on duty.

All members of these first-aid parties, the booklet declares, will require gas masks and special gas proof suits.

The Home Office does not consider it likely that an enemy would bomb rural areas, and so the schemes there have been reduced to essentials, reliance being placed on local organizations of nurses and first-aid men.

Solution to Junior Crossword

A	D	I	T		L	O
D	I	N		P	A	N
O	S		L	U	T	E
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Schools — Colleges
Home Study

Around the World With Parents Working Together

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Two-Year-Olds at Nursery School Learning to Live Together

Time was when parents thought of nursery schools as merely places where children played each day. Now we have learned what that "playing" really means. For, besides the little responsibilities which two-year-olds learn to take under wise and quiet guidance, the nursery school definitely aims to teach children to adjust themselves naturally to the physical and mental world around them. These children, from the Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, are shown making some of these adjustments. Each day, time for rest finds them relaxing informally for a quiet period, thus forming a good habit of slowing down. On the roof playground of this city school there are many things to do that help two-year-olds gain in confidence, as in the second picture. They also learn to wash themselves, and many other useful things, like hanging up their coats, putting away toys, or dressing themselves. The swing is more than fun. It is to teach them to learn to "take turns" and to play amicably together. "First Grade" is easier when a child has had these experiences.

© William Fox

Home and School Co-operation

What the World Is Doing to Bring These Two Together

By Margaretta Willis Reeve
Formerly President of the International Federation of Home and School

ALTHOUGH the movement to secure closer co-operation between home and school has been active in the United States for more than 30 years, we have paid little attention to its progress in other countries. The fact that it expresses a fundamental need is evidenced by the discovery that in at least 33 other nations it has been developed in one form or another.

This general interest led in 1927 to the organization of an International Federation of Home and School. In response to an invitation issued to the foreign delegates attending the meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations in Toronto, Canada, in August of that year, representatives of 12 nations assembled to discuss the advisability of launching such a movement and voted unanimously that there was sufficient demand to justify the experiment. The object agreed upon was: "to bring together for conference and co-operation all those agencies which concern themselves with the care and training of children in home, school and community, and with the education of parents to meet these responsibilities," and the countries whose representatives accepted positions upon the board of managers were Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, England, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Switzerland and the United States. To these have since been added Bulgaria, Cuba, Holland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Roumania, Sweden, Scotland, South Africa, Turkey, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Australia, Poland, making 32 in all.

The first action of the new organization was the making of a survey of the international field of parent-teacher activity. This task was undertaken for it by the International Bureau of Education, which sent out a questionnaire, first throughout Switzerland, and then to its correspondents in 55 other countries. From 33 of these 77, replies were received, giving much valuable information and showing a lively interest in the results of the investigation. The findings have been published by the International Federation in English, French, Spanish and German and have been widely distributed. The report groups the tabulations under three heads: associations financed or controlled by the Government; national organizations under private direction; and projects owing their existence to individual initiative and support.

United States

In point of numbers, effectiveness and influence, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers of the United States holds first place with its membership of approximately 1,500,000. This organization is entirely independent of Government direction, but works in closest accord with the Federal Office of Education and with the organized teachers of the nation.

Australia

Next in size and in date of organization is the Western Australia Federation of Parents' and Citizens' Associations, formed in 1921 by the union of 38 local groups. The "set of objects" drawn up by the federation include: a demand for complete and free medical inspection and treatment of school children; dental clinics in connection with the educational system; playgrounds controlled by trained kindergartners; land set aside in all districts for future educational requirements; cinemas in all state schools; hostels for country children studying in town; after-care of all adolescents; central exhibitions of school work; school holiday exchange between school children of town and country districts; co-operation by the federation in placing boys on the land "under proper conditions." The federation has brought these objects before the proper authorities, and great progress has already been made toward their realization. It has compiled a Guide Book for Parents' Associations, has established an official organ, The Parents' and Citizens' Broadcaster, and has organized Health and Playground Committees to promote among parents knowledge on these subjects. In other states of Australia there are School Committees and Parents' and Citizens' Associations performing similar functions.

Canada

In 1916 the movement was introduced into Canada, beginning in the Province of Ontario, where there is a strong and influential organization. Thence it has spread to the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, and in 1927 these five Provincial Federations united to form the Canadian National Federation of Home and School. Since that time there has been greatly increased activity throughout the Dominion, and local units are springing up so rapidly in other provinces that there will soon be among them all sufficient strength to permit of the organization of several new federations. Based upon the system and methods of the National Congress in the United States, but more closely allied with the Government in some instances, excellent progress has been made by these associations. Special emphasis is laid upon the improvement of school conditions, the health and recreation of children and their education in international understanding and good will. The opportunities as channels for parent education are beginning to be recognized.

England

The largest national group formed to bring about parent-teacher co-operation is the Home and School Council of England, organized in June, 1929. This is a federation of 40 or more agencies working for child welfare—parent-teacher and parents' associations, child study groups, health and educational organizations of various types. Each group sends certain delegates to sit in the council and the central body correlates, encourages and assists the separate activities as need and opportunity may arise. Hitherto concerned chiefly with the material advantages obtainable for the schools through parent interest, the meetings of the parent-teacher associations or parents' associations in England have been devoted to lectures, demonstrations of school work or of sports, etc., with occasional Visiting Days or Weeks, when parents were invited to attend the classes and observe the teaching. There has been little or no encouragement of the parents to really co-operate by assuming their share of responsibility, but a closer acquaintance with the methods employed in other countries is bringing about a marked increase in interest in the home and school movement in its wider applications to home and community conditions as an educational auxiliary of no mean importance. Miss Ishbel MacDonald is now president of the International Federation.

France

In France the idea has expressed itself in a variety of ways, none of which have been completely successful because none are sufficiently general in character to meet the need for nationwide programs and standards, though locally each has rendered valuable service. The intensely centralized system of education, the gulf between the primary and secondary schools in France and the heavy proportion of small town or rural communities have thus far militated against any approach to such a movement as has been established in the United States and in Canada and Australia. Politics, both national and local, ignorance on the part of the teachers as to the real purpose and function of such organizations, and lack of leadership, especially in the smaller communities, where the women have taken no part in civic or educational work except as teachers, are some of the causes assigned by those interested in its extension. A questionnaire recently sent out under the approval of the Ministry of Education brought replies which show widespread and growing desire for information and material upon the subject, and a conference of the leaders of various national groups, called under the auspices of the Minister of Education in Paris in June, 1929, resulted in a better understanding of the movement as represented in the International Federation of Home and School and a readiness to co-operate with it so far as national conditions and systems will permit.

There is in France a Federation of 70 Parents' Associations in the Secondary Schools; there are the School Co-operative Association of the pupils (Co-operatives Scolaires), in which parents are taking an increasing interest; there is a quite extensive organization known as "The Friends of the School"; there are groups of mothers connected with many of the Nursery Schools (Ecoles Maternelles), where the teachers do admirable work in giving to the more humble mothers clear and practical instruction in the care and training of their little ones, and there are in some districts parent-teacher associations of the accepted type, functioning well and reporting highly satisfactory results.

Through these various groups seeking to bring closer together the home and the school, certain definite benefits are secured for the children; clothing and food are supplied to the needy pupils, festivals, cinemas and school adornment have brought beauty into their lives; courses in home management have been held for young girls and for mothers; holidays have been arranged for boys and girls, and through the co-operation of an enterprise under private direction but recognized as a public utility by the Government, "L'Hygiene par l'Example" or Health by Demonstration, health education, sanitation and nutrition have been introduced into the schools and through them into thousands of homes.

Next Saturday this "World Trip" will take us into several other countries. This is part of a speech given not long ago by Mrs. Reeve.

'Scrapbook' Experience

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indiana

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have appreciated the Parent Column. The letters have helped us deal more wisely with the problems that arise when training four little tots to be good citizens.

Quite some time ago, one mother wrote of her plan to make a scrapbook for her 2½-year-old son. I wanted to write to her then, but did not. I have had a great deal of "scrapbook" experience that I would like to share with interested parents.

Little children, as young as one year old, enjoy turning pages and looking at bright-colored pictures. Unbleached muslin with pinked edges makes splendid pages for a baby's scrapbook. Oilcloth is excellent for covers. I have found that wallpaper paste is the most satisfactory for scrapbook work. It is inexpensive; a small amount can easily be mixed up in an instant when needed, and it does not leave stains if it happens to get in the wrong place on picture or page.

This scrapbook can be put in the washing machine when necessary, and new pictures pasted on the clean pages. This way the book will last for several years.

When our first baby tore the first picture out of her scrapbook, I was much disturbed by what I believed was a destructive attitude. Later I realized there was an opportunity to teach the child carefulness, and so replaced the torn picture with a new one.

I made a point of selecting pictures that were beautiful in design, color, composition and subject matter. I believe these careful selections on my part have made it easier for the children to select the beautiful things and reject the ugly, now that they are older.

When the children had crayons and paints, they loved to color their pictures themselves. They may not be done as neatly as they would be if the parent colored them, but the child will gain in ability and enjoyment if he does the work himself. The larger pictures, such as those that appear on the Children's Page, are easier for a small child to color.

Mrs. E. B. W. from New York asks for ideas about the proper thing for a child to do when attacked by another child. We have also taught our children not to hit back. We have told them they may leave the aggressor, but to remember to love him or her. I am sure they have not suffered as a result. It takes two to make a fight, and if our children refuse to be a party to a fight, there is none as far as they are concerned. The children in our neighborhood and at school have learned to respect our children and keep their hands to themselves.

Another thing we have insisted upon is that our children do not play with guns, toy or imaginative. When little neighbors come with their guns to play here, we told them we were happy to have them here, but they must take their guns home first. It did not take long for them to learn to leave their guns at home.

There are so many constructive games children can play, it is not necessary to waste time and lower their standards by playing with guns. I have explained that we do not want even to play that we are going to break the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

(Mrs.) C. G. S.

How Would You Answer?

A check list whereby parents may determine whether the child in their home is "fortunate," or "unfortunate," for being there was released recently at the board meeting of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, according to an Associated Press report.

The list was prepared by the child guidance department of the Seattle, Wash., public schools. The child may be counted "fortunate" if his parents can answer "Yes" to these:

Is the child a "junior partner" in family life and its responsibilities?

Does he feel secure in his parents' affection without "monopolizing the stage?"

Does he express his own individuality and compete happily?

Is he in good general physical condition?

Is his usual "emotional tone" peaceful and contented?

Is the purpose of necessary punishment to show him that certain activities "do not pay"?

Have his parents learned—and taught him—to ignore some things, not to worry about trifles and frequently to "laugh it off"?

Is he usually happy?

* * *

The youngster is pronounced unfortunate if the parents say "Yes" to the following:

Is he shielded and too much done for and to him?

Is he uncertain of his place in the home?

Has he learned to get attention through emotional outbursts?

Do his parents try to realize their ambitions or thwarted desires through him?

Has he become a "problem" because of chronic fatigue or ill-health?

Is he overstimulated, subject to "ups and downs"?

Is punishment the result of parental irritation or omitted because "he is so cute"?

Is he unhappy, seclusive, overly serious or afraid?

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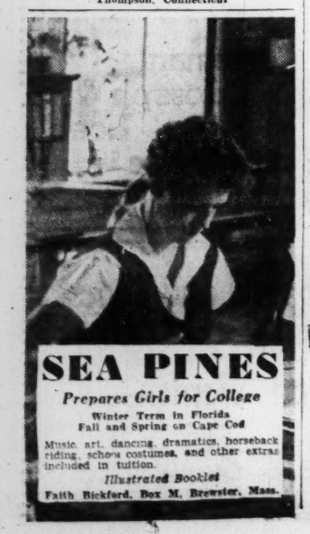

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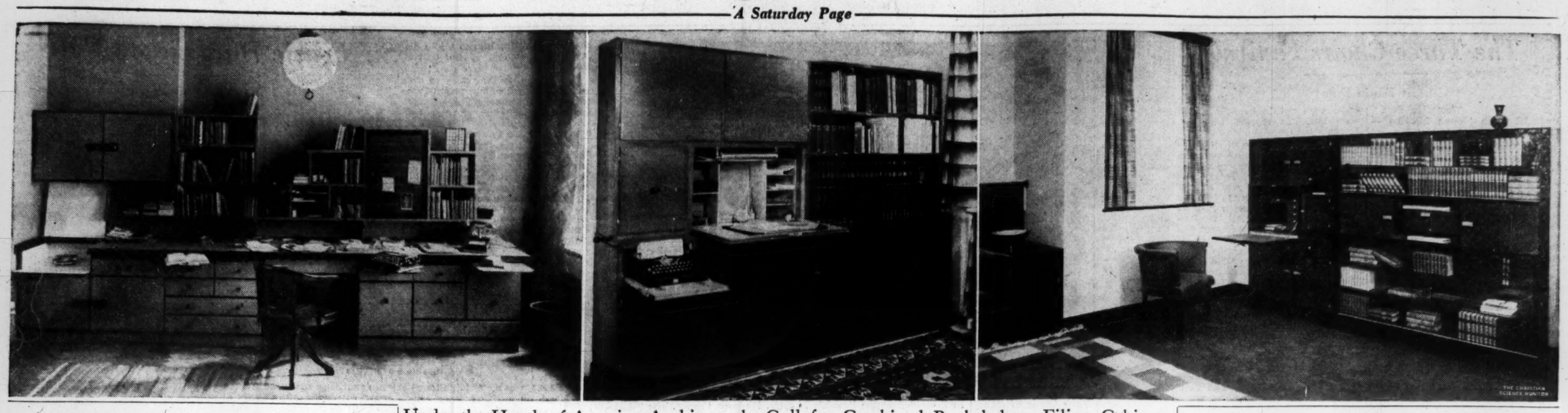


A Bachelor's Taste—And a Wife's

By **Frank Rutter**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE adornment of the home is generally held to belong to woman's province, and a man who is fussy and particular about the surroundings in which he lives is often thought to be namby-pamby and effeminate. When it comes to furnishing his own sitting-room, the average male is apt to clutter up his walls with an assortment of strange objects calculated to revive pleasant memories in his own mind rather than to give pleasure and delight to the eye of a casual spectator.

Women must often smile when they note the heterogeneous medley with which a man litters his own "den." It is likely to have about as much order, balance and symmetry as the contents of a puppy's kennel. How man clings to the fragments that survive from his school and college days! Not content with hoarding old photographs of various team groups, he will hang up on his walls the caps he was awarded for his prowess in different games, the oar he was given when he rowed for his college, a pair of old boxing gloves, fencing foils and other relics of days given to athletics.

Is Comeliness Possible for Them?

Can a man be allowed to cherish these dust-collecting objects with safety? And is it possible so to arrange them that his room presents a comely and harmonious interior to the eye of a visitor with a feeling for beauty? This is a problem which many a young wife is called upon to grapple with, and it can be solved to the satisfaction of both parties with the help of good will, common sense and the taste that finds contentment in order and method.

Recently I had the pleasure of visiting the home of a friend of mine who had been a noted athlete in his day. At Cambridge he had won his Half-Blue as a runner, he rowed for his college, was left-wing, three-quarter in the football team, and was one of the best amateur boxers of his weight in the university. In his bachelor days his rooms were a confused jungle in which silver cups, medals, school caps, college caps, cars, boxing gloves and other remnants were inextricably mixed.

His Wife Has Other Tastes

Then he got married, and his friends wondered what his wife would make of this athlete with untidy habits, for she had been an art student and had very definite ideas about art and decoration. Well, without sacrificing any of her husband's old treasures, she brought order and beauty into his surroundings.

After dinner my friend said, "Come to my room and we'll have our coffee there." We went and seated ourselves in big, comfortable leather armchairs, and as I looked round the room I saw all his old trophies and souvenirs. But what a change in their cumulative effect, a change wrought simply by taste and arrangement. His numerous pieces of silver were nicely arranged in a cabinet, saving a special few cups given a place of honor on the mantelpiece.

One wall was devoted to rowing, and on either side of the pair of crossed oars were photographs of "eights," carefully balanced and each surmounted by his school cap and his college cap. A second wall was given up to memories of Rugby football, and here again the balanced groups of "fifteens" were crowned by football caps with their long tinsel tassels. These again, like the rowing caps, made pleasant spots of color on the pearl gray walls.

A third wall was similarly devoted to athletics, and when I looked at the pair of boxing gloves which gave the needed "blow" to the center of the wall space, I saw that these repeated the color note of the armchairs in which we were sitting. My friend's clever young wife had actually chosen armchairs with a leather to match the tone of her husband's old boxing gloves!

At the end of a most enjoyable evening I came away more than ever convinced that beauty in the home is not so much a matter of what you can afford to buy, as what you do with what you have got.

The secret of success in interior decoration is the possession, not of great wealth, but of good taste, of a sense of order, balance and symmetry, of an eye for harmony in color, for beauty in arrangement.

Under the Hands of Austrian Architects the Call for Combined Bookshelves, Filing Cabinets, Writing Space and Even Kitchenettes, Results in Attractive Surprises

WHETHER or not modern design in architecture and furniture had its source in Vienna, as many believe it did, it is certain that Austrians are conspicuously adept and productive in offering fresh and attractive innovations. Almost invariably these furniture forms are original in conception, satisfying for the intended use and pleasing in proportions and in details.

Economic conditions in that country have caused extreme changes in the surroundings and habits of a great number of people. Living quarters have become much smaller; less costly furnishings are used in them. An office or studio is sometimes included in the home itself. At other times it seems desirable to occupy in an office building the least possible space for one's business affairs, for considerations of both economy and convenience.

As a result of these conditions and needs, Vienna architects have worked out a number of solutions to meet the desires of clients of different tastes and activities. At the left is an outfit which seems to embody the utmost in convenience, simplicity and economy. The long work table, with drawers of half a dozen sizes, seems to provide for all possible types of material, while the extreme left portion holds the elements of a kitchenette, some of them doubtless concealed behind the closed doors. Above, shelves and pigeonholes of different sizes offer further convenience, and sliding shelves in the table portion extend its useful area. Augenfeld & Hoffman were the designers.

While the section just mentioned shows evidence of being intended for an office building, that at the center seems more likely to be found in a home. Designed by Architect Zimbler, the working space of a small writing desk supplemented by the typewriter shelf at its left. Closets and bookshelves are evidently planned for special needs.

Still more refined in its arrangement and construction is the cabinet of many uses shown at the right. Here bookshelves, drawers, small closets and tuck-away nooks are combined in a piece built of tropical woods, sliding plate glass protecting the bookshelves. Designed by Architect Weiser.

From Six Colonies, One Each

ANOTHER book about colonial America, this one from the University of Pennsylvania Press. It is titled "Six Historic Homesteads," written by Imogen B. Oakley and sells for $3.50.

Its foreword deals only with builders and architects of the types of domestic structures erected in different sections of the new country shortly before the Revolutionary War. The introduction leads the reader to expect that houses themselves will be the major subject of the contents that follow. This proves to be otherwise, as a single example in each of half a dozen colonies give titles to as many chapters.

After all, homestead means not merely a house, but the owner's entire home estate. Practically, as one becomes acquainted with the personalities of occupants of any old family establishment, it is found to carry associations that extend well back into distant generations of ancestry on both sides. Then, these individuals are in turn remembered as engaged in public or private matters of social or political importance, perhaps in bold ventures or eminent service.

* * *

So it seems to be the broadest possible application of "homestead" which has led the author of this book to extend her chronologies much farther than we might expect. When the Moffatt-Ladd House at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, built in 1763, introduces the contents, there is very little about said the house itself. There is much, however, about the son, Samuel, and his bride Sally Tufton Mason, for whom the house was built, a narrative that extends to the Mason ancestor who received enormous grants from Charles I in 1612. This son and his bride dwelt but briefly in the mansion. It passed to relatives whose forebears are in turn traced and still more important and dramatic activities related. And so on, until the Ladd family appears to take their places as figures on the too-full canvas which is painted for us.

* * *

Passing from the first chapter of the book to the last, we find Mount Clare, built in 1754 in Maryland. This home of one of the numerous Carrolls in the colony was built in 1754, although the earliest member of the family arrived more than 60 years earlier as the leading official assistant of Lord Baltimore. In this sketch we are introduced to a domestic and social life strongly in contrast with that of New England, for Maryland was an aristocracy of great estates, Charles Carroll of Carrollton holding title to 35,000 acres. There were at least three others of the same name in this society of wealth and leisure, so the appendage to that flowing signature on the Declaration of Independence is not after all the affectation it may have seemed. We are here told that it was for the very practical reason of identification; that another was commonly known as Charles Carroll, Barrister; a third as Charles Carroll, Chyurgeon; a fourth, Charles Carroll of Annapolis. All four were prominent in the society of gay Annapolis, praised in the early 1800's by de Tocqueville as America's "only finished city," and described by a visitor in colonial times as "As sophisticated as Paris."

Other subjects are: Webb House of Wethersfield, Conn., the "Hospitality Hall" of General Washington's host; New York's Jumel Mansion, with its strangely colored story; Stenton, near Philadelphia, built by James Logan, secretary and agent of William Penn; the Quincy Mansion of Massachusetts, home or frequenting place of many patriotic personalities in the 1750's and later.

Even though we may not care for some of the tracings of tenuous trails of ancestry the pages offer, we do enjoy the vivacious reality that marks the characters and the different episodes attached to each one of this group of historical homesteads.

C. G. B.

A Baltimore Desk Acquired

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art has acquired a desk, almost certainly made in Baltimore between 1795 and 1800, which is unusual in several ways.

It is composed of two parts, a cylinder desk and a compartment top, each of which was suggested to the Baltimore cabinetmaker by a plate in Sheraton's Drawing Book, both plates being dated 1792. There was, however, no plate in which the two sections were combined into a piece like the one of which we are writing. Moreover, this creative craftsman has added doors to conceal the surface; and two secret compartments which one likes to believe often held precious documents.

But the most important feature from the standpoint of connoisseur and collector is supplied by the seven glass panels, five oval and two diamond shaped. These place the origin of the piece very definitely in Baltimore, for although in other localities this type of decoration was sometimes applied to mirrors and clocks, Baltimore alone has the distinction of using it for other pieces of cabinetry. The method was to scratch the figures in gold leaf on the under surface of a piece of glass backed with dark blue paint.

* * *

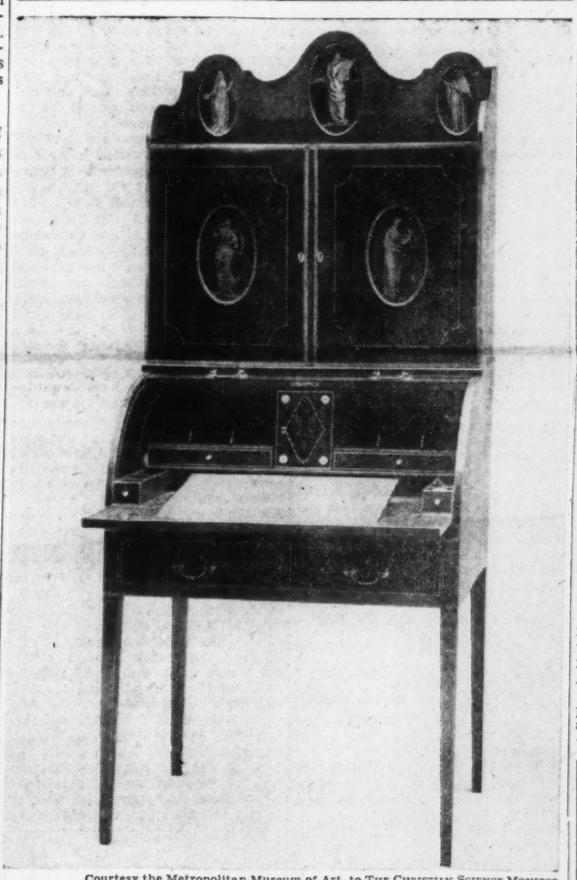
Our unknown craftsman has brought into one decorative hegemony saints and allegorical figures. Moses with the tables of the law and flanked by two angels occupies the loftiest position. On the doors Temperance and Justice display themselves with their customary symbols, and within are Hope and a cherubim.

This piece was acquired by the museum from descendants of the Harris family, whose home in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, it long adorned. A smaller desk owned by descendants of the Ringgold family of Kent County, Maryland, has two oval glass door panels with figures of Temperance and Justice just like those on our desk, Mr. Joseph Downs, curator of the American Wing, tells us in his article about this desk published in the September issue of the Metropolitan Museum Bulletin. He also quotes from a quaint advertisement in the Maryland Journal of Oct. 28, 1791, the following confirmation of Baltimore's interest in painted glass panels:

* * *

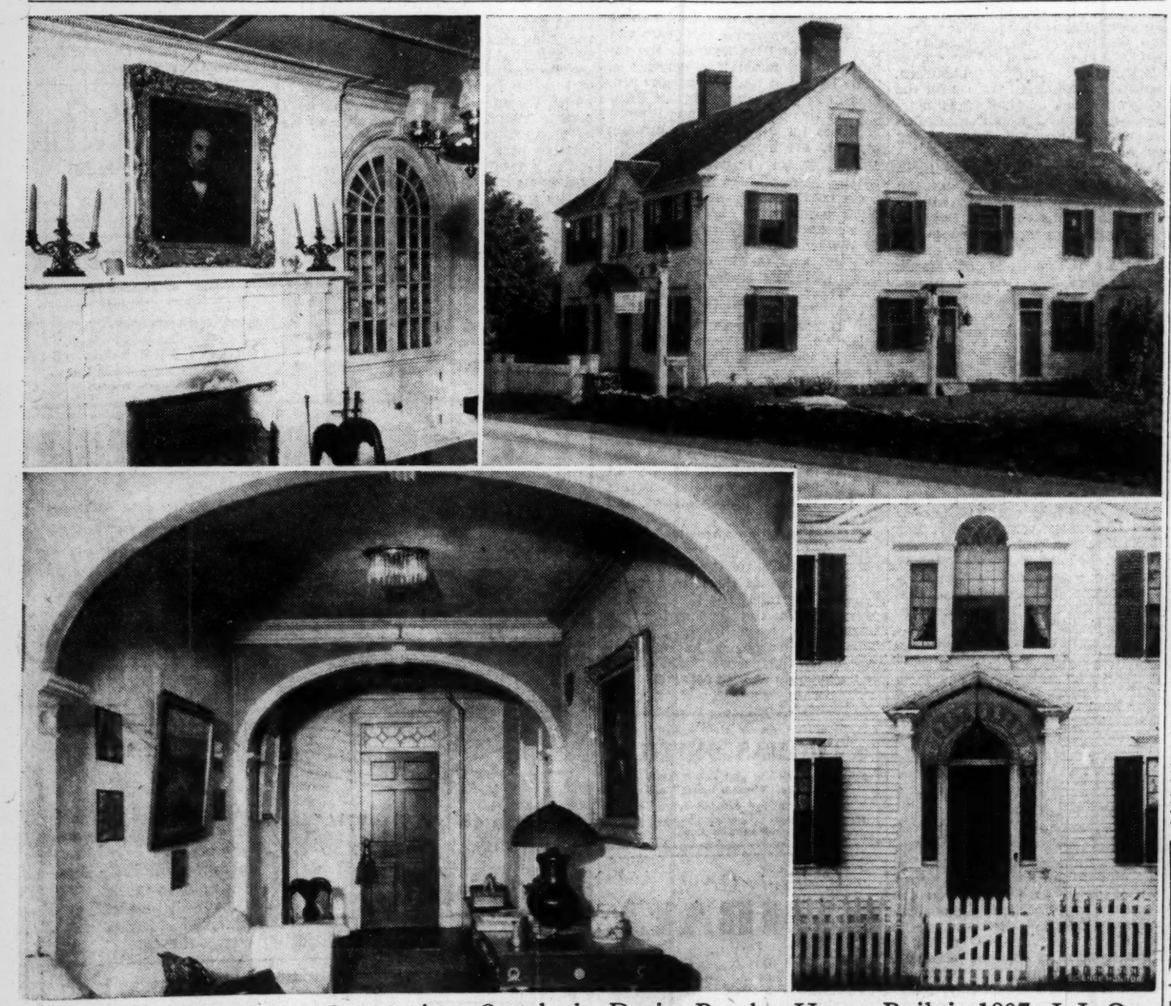
"Solomon Gotlip Binding . . . by trade a Painter and Glazier lately arrived in the Ship Republican from Bremen . . . is naturally ingenious and can draw miniature pictures with gold on glass . . ."

At the end of its exhibition period in the Room of Recent Accessions, this desk will find a permanent place in the Baltimore Room in the American Wing. It is the first piece of cabinetwork adorned with glass panels painted in gold leaf to be acquired by this Museum.



Courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This writing desk of about 1790, recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is of considerable interest as carrying evidence that it may be attributed to a certain Baltimore cabinetmaker whose individuality is displayed particularly in the six decorated oval glass panels in blue and gold, set into the wood



In the Town of Bethany, Connecticut, Stands the Darius Beecher House, Built in 1807. It Is One of the Most Admired Works of Architect David Hoadley.

ERECTED in 1805, the Darius Beecher House of Bethany is considered one of David Hoadley's finest works. It is surprising to find this building surrounded by farming country and with no town or village near by, but rather broad fields and rolling hills. On the crest of one of these elevations, a quarter-mile away, stand the church and parsonage, which are also Hoadley's work and were pictured on this page on Aug. 24.

The view at the right, above, shows the house as it stands today, probably in its original appearance. Simple as its main lines are, the details are worked out with excellent taste, particularly noticeable in the delicacy of the cornice and the window heads.

These details are seen more clearly at the right, below, where the Palladian window has been adapted in refined simplicity to harmonize with the main structure. Noticeable, too, is the front porch, its distinction in minor ways only partly revealed in the photograph.

At the left, below, is shown the central hall, peculiar for its absence of stairway, which is reached through an archway in the rear of the left wall. Here, as well as on the exterior, the excellent taste of David Hoadley is shown. The satisfying curves of the elliptical arches and the dignity and scale of the cornice are features noticed. The treatment of first-floor rooms is suggested by a view of one shown at the left, above, where the mantel and the adjoining china cupboard are shown.

The second story of the ell is taken up by a ballroom, 17 feet by 36 feet, with a cove ceiling, a fireplace in each end, fine moldings, and the old built-in seats still extending the length of the sides. This dwelling is now the home of the Gale Electric Company, and here are sold lamps and shades, many of which are made on the premises.

C. G. B.

Lighting Devices to Be Exhibited

An exhibition of unusual interest has been announced by the Rushlight Club, organization of collectors of lighting devices, to be held at the Boston Public Library September 23 through October 20. Lamps and related devices from members' collections will be used to portray the history of lighting from early times, showing the development of the lamp, the rushlight, and the candlestick, with their various adaptations.

According to the exhibitions committee, special emphasis is being laid on the historical arrangement of the specimens, so there will be no grouping according to exhibitors. Each member of the club will be allowed to exhibit at least three lamps, and although several hundred will be shown, there will be no duplication. The committee anticipates the most varied display ever assembled of representative lighting devices preceding gas light.

American lighting devices will naturally predominate in this exhibit, but as many foreign prototypes as are available will be included, while it is expected that a number of later European lamps will also be shown.

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A Saturday Page

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By **Edwin Evans**

Worcester, Eng.

THE 215th "Music Meeting"—as the Three Choirs Festival is officially styled—which took place during the first week of September at Worcester, followed the established tradition, both in its virtues and in its less desirable attributes. The latter arise almost entirely from one common cause: the super-abundance of the programs. Apart from the opening service on the Sunday the festivals comprise four days of music, mornings, afternoons and evenings, in all some 20 hours. That only a voracious musical appetite can absorb so much music and profit by it is a minor consequence, for every audience comprises a large proportion of what might be termed passive listeners, who apparently derive as much enjoyment from letting the music, as it were, flow over them as those do who listen with trained attention.

Far more important is the corollary that more is undertaken than can be adequately prepared in the available time, with the result that we have there a first-rate choir, the three component sections of which have arduously studied the works to be performed, but not together; a first-rate orchestra, and the pick of the country's soloists, but defective co-ordination, so that this splendid array of musical forces gives unequal performances, some good, but rarely as good as they ought to be in the circumstances, some indifferent, and a few which are definitely below standard. At its best a festival performance is a stirring experience. There are, however, occasions—and the recent festival had its share of them—when it is a source of regret. I should, for instance, prefer to draw the veil over the performances of Bach's "Ascension" Cantata and Elgar's Cello Concerto, though the forces engaged were clearly competent to do them justice.

* * *

The four major works were Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius" and "The Apostles," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Handel's "Messiah," which, being not only familiar but thoroughly congenial to those engaged in them, were relatively immune, though not one of the performances was as consistently good as that given of Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," which had not been heard at a Three Choirs Festival since 1878. There can be little doubt that the Handelian choral idiom is one which British choirs in general, and this one in particular, find suited to their temperament. They rarely fail to "let themselves go" in it.

Three new works were presented. The best of the three was unquestionably Arnold Bax's setting for chorus and orchestra of "The Morning Watch" by Henry Vaughan, a seventeenth century Welsh mystic. The subject is man's grateful response to the spring-symphony of nature, and its keynote the line "Prayer is the world in tune." The mood of the music may be described as exultation merging into exaltation. The strong Celtic strain in Bax found an affinity in Vaughan's verse. His texture is as usual rich in color and elaborately woven, but never in such a manner as to weaken the appeal of the melodic outline. A recurrent "prayer-motif" inspires the whole. The central episode is of remarkable beauty, and the work concludes with an extended "Amen"—about 60 bars of music—the quality of which is, despite elaboration, meditative and not dynamic, as in so many choral Amens. It would lend itself to detached use on great and solemn occasions.

* * *

Next to this I would place Dr. George Dyson's "Nebuchadnezzar," a setting of the third chapter of the Book of Daniel, concluding with the Song of the Three Holy Children. Like "St. Paul's Voyage to Melita," which the same composer contributed to the Hereford Festival of 1933, this is prose narrative set to music, but the form adopted is far more satisfactory. It resembles that of a choral symphony, with the difference that the movement in which the lyrical element becomes predominant—in an orchestral symphony usually the second, more rarely the third—is here the last section.

It also marks a great advance in the composer's use of so-called "modernisms." In the earlier work these were excrescences, which I described somewhere as having as little relation to the contents as the labels on a travelled Englishman's grip. In "Nebuchadnezzar" they are more restrained and fall naturally into their places without calling attention to themselves, except where they awaken recollections—as, for instance, in the first movement, where one is reminded of the Moor in "Pétroushka."

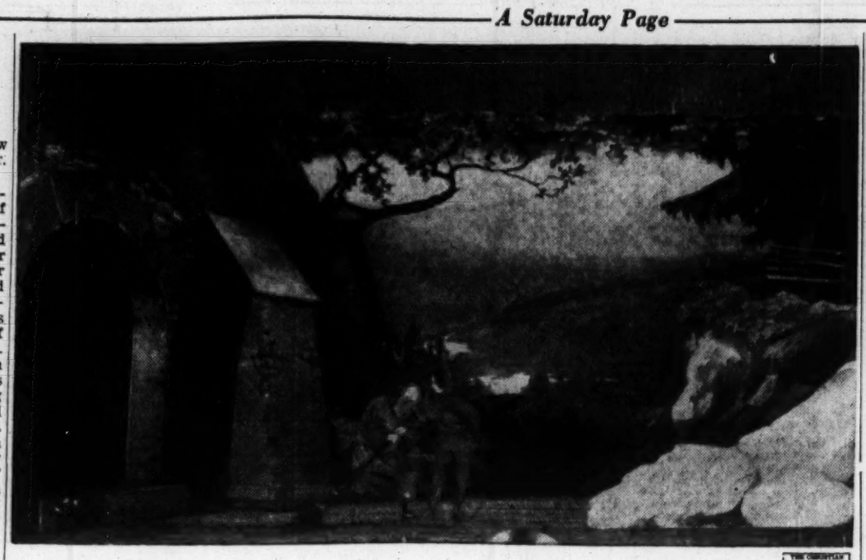
There are several such points, and taking the work as a whole one would not ascribe it to marked originality of thought, but rather to skill and industrious assimilation. It is, however, dramatically effective, and in that sense a successful achievement. At the same time one cannot help wondering why Dr. Dyson should incline to texts which do not invite musical treatment.

* * *

The third work—actually the first new work to be performed—was "Michael Angelo's Confession of Faith," a poem by Morna Stuart based on Wordsworth's lines and set by Dr. William H. Harris, the organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Though this had as little in common as the other two with the conventional idiom of English Church music one felt that, though of the same age, the composer was younger in experience than his two confrères. His texture has much chromatic and modulatory freedom, but in it the sense of line is frequently submerged. In that he has failed where Bax succeeded. Ideas are present, but they are not made to stand out effectively, and the outcome is a flow of well contrived sonority which does not hold the attention except in a general sense, as a mystical impression. As such, however, it has a certain attractiveness which will not be gainsaid. When one recalls what festival works were apt to be only a few years ago, one rejoices over Dr. Harris.

A red-letter afternoon was that devoted to two outstanding works of the modern English repertoire—Holst's "The Hymn of Jesus," and Vaughan Williams's pageant for music, "Job." The latter is familiar as a ballet, with the score reduced to smaller instrumental requirements by Constant Lambert, but this was the original version. Each of these works is in a class by itself. There is a quality about "The Hymn of Jesus" which makes one oblivious of the great musical skill lurking behind its apparent simplicity, and the finer pages of "Job" have a serene dignity of their own. Vaughan Williams was also represented by his short oratorio, "Sancta Civitis," a work belonging to the dawn of his present "manner," in which some of its characteristics are presented stark. The result is a certain aloofness from the listener, who feels that things are happening in which he has no part—in short, as I have said elsewhere, that, illogical as it may appear, it is better music than it sounds.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the numerous other performances of the festival, except two which linger in the memory. One is Roy Henderson's singing of the aria "Slumber now, ye weary eyelids" from Bach's Cantata, "Ich habe genug," a faultlessly beautiful interpretation to the realizing of which went not only vocal skill, but musicianship and emotional insight. The other is Sibelius's Fifth Symphony, which in a cathedral had a strange, almost eerie beauty. Other outstanding individual performances were those of Astra Desmond in "The Apostles," Harold Williams and Elsie Suddaby in "Elijah," Alice Ehlers on the harpischord and Jelly d'Arányi with her sister Adila Fachiri in Bach's D minor Concerto for two violins.



Scene From "The Castle of Hans," as Presented at the People's Theater, Bussang, France. The "Backdrop" Is Open Country

'People's Theater' at Bussang

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bussang, France

CELEBRATING its fortieth anniversary, the open-air theater of Bussang has completed a cycle of plays inspired by folklore, history and the rustic life of Alsace and Lorraine. In the folds of the heavily wooded Vosges Mountains this lumberman's village occupies the Lorraine slope of Bussang Pass, which dominates the Plain of Alsace and which formerly limited the Alsatian frontier.

In 1895, Maurice Pottecher founded the Théâtre du Peuple at Bussang.

Plays of local interest share the repertory with the works of Shakespeare and Molière. The company, strictly anonymous, is recruited from peasants, mill hands and land owners, and includes the mayor and the grocer. No salaries are paid. Rehearsals are open to the public. A government subsidy and private donations bridge financial gaps which yawn occasionally in this theatrical Utopia. Prices for seats are negligible, and there is one free performance each year.

Vines clamber over the rustic wooden edifice, which resembles a Swiss chalet. "Par l'Art, pour le Peuple" is emblazoned in large letters over the main entrance. Rebuilt in 1920, the auditorium of the theater is now entirely covered in deference to a capricious climate, but retains its distinguishing feature: a stage open wide to the mountain landscape beyond.

Geometric designs, executed in pine and birch bark, decorate the auditorium, which seats 1000. The footlights are supported by a low wall of large stones, each bearing an inscription giving the name and date of plays performed. The orchestra pit extends under the proscenium, as at Bayreuth.

This year, a triology devoted to the Vosges region was presented: "The Castle of Hans," "The Tocsin of Herlisheim" and "The Laborer and His Children."

"The Castle of Hans," a fairy tale, enlists the services of two obliging gnomes, Till and Froll, who assist the dreamy woodsman, Hans, in obtaining Catherine's hand, despite the travesties and machinations of mischievous elves. It recalls "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and shades of the Elizabethan predecessor loom large as the elves engage in repartee on mossy banks dear to Puck. Here the open stage permits of the actual felling of a tree in the first act. Introduced in 1904, "The Castle of Hans" is now considered a masterpiece.

Legend also animates "The Tocsin of Herlisheim," but as leaven to political history. Walther, feudal Duke of Alsace, forsakes his young wife, Aude, to go on a Crusade to the Holy Land. Captured by Saracens, he is detained in chains for 10 years. As faithful as Penelope, Aude is pressed to select a new spouse and successor to the throne. At this point, the tocsin of Herlisheim, vigilant over the family's destiny, tolls of its own accord. The warning notes—regardless of distance—reach the Duke in Syria, where a thunderbolt bursts his chains, permitting him to rejoin his menaced household at the crucial moment.

The charm and mystery of the Niebelungenlied, which springs from the waters of the neighboring Rhine, pervade the strophes of these two fantasies, composed by the veteran author, Maurice Pottecher.

Of an entirely different nature, "The Laborer and His Children" is a new comedy by Frederic Pottecher, nephew of Maurice, and future director of the theater's destinies. It brings the spectator firmly down to earth, face to face with a farmer's knotty question of repatriating his children, who have gone to the city. The problem offers no novelty, but the solution does. A "malade imaginaire" plot in the Molière tradition summons the concerned progeny to the fold. Complications precipitate a hilarious situation.

The Salzburg Festival, 1935

By **Erwin Stein**

Salzburg

APART from the quality of the performances, the number of visitors and the financial outcome of this year's festival indicate an achievement that leaves the successes of past years very much in the shade. This extraordinary success must be attributed, in the first place, to Toscanini. Of recent years he has conducted almost exclusively at concerts. Now he has made his appearance in Salzburg as a conductor of opera for the first time. He selected no lesser works than "Fidelio" and "Falstaff," both of which, supported by exceptionally fine singers and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, underwent a complete revival. This alone may have sufficed to lure many of the maestro's admirers from overseas to Salzburg.

Toscanini did not disappoint the most extravagant expectations. The performance of "Falstaff" will remain an unforgettable experience for those who were present. It was the ideal comedy opera performance, with wit, humor and charm, taken with the swiftest tempo and the utmost smoothness. Toscanini's precision and lovely sonorities revealed for the first time to us the real comedy character of this crystal-clear music. And with what care was brought to light each orchestral witticism in Verdi's score. The dazzling ensembles of the work, with their intricate rhythms, were carried out with the greatest brilliance and so fulfilled their twofold purpose of constituting the vital element of the scene and the culminating point of the music.

* * *

Of the singers, Mariano Stabile in particular gave a delightful portrayal of the figure of Falstaff, in which he was as convincing as an actor as he was as a singer. His equally efficient partners in the ensembles were Dusolina Giannini as Alice and leader of the ensemble (at an earlier performance the part of Alice was taken by Maria Caniglia); Edith Mason as Nanetta; Dino Borgioli as Fenton, and Fernando Autori as Pistol. Piero Basini as Ford was excellent in his duet with Falstaff and in the following big solo scene. These names represent only a few of the admirable artists who, one and all, followed the conductor with masterly skill.

The performance of "Fidelio" was musically of the same high standard. Once again one was struck by Toscanini's unerring capacity to extract the essentials from a work of art. Just as the kindliness of Verdi was revealed in the "Falstaff," so in "Fidelio" one found unfailingly expressed all the tension and dramatic energy, the austerity and harshness of Beethoven's music, as well as the nobility of the cantilenas, free of all sentimentality. The Vienna tradition has tempered the music of "Fidelio" so as to lend it a more pleasing and gentle quality. Toscanini's interpretation, however, is certainly more in keeping with the character of the work and the intentions of Beethoven. Among the interpretations Lotte Lehmann's Leonore was an outstanding figure. Her personal charm and her lovely voice evoked a strangely poetic picture of the character.

* * *

Although Toscanini's "Falstaff" and "Fidelio" formed the apex of the festival there were other excellent operatic performances to be heard. Bruno Walter, as usual, conducted Wagner's "Tristan" and part of a Mozart cycle—"Don Giovanni" and "Die Entführung." The other half, with "Figaros Hochzeit" and "Cosi fan tutte," was allotted to Felix Weingartner. Of these "Don Giovanni"—sung in Italian—was undoubtedly the most important artistic event. It is well known that Bruno Walter has in Mozart's music an exceptionally fine feeling for differentiation in style which enables him to hold the correct balance between the more serious, dramatic parts of the opera and what was originally defined as the "Dramma Giocoso." The deep impression this beautiful production made on the public must also be credited in part to the fine performance of the title rôle by that admirable singer, Ezio Pinza.

There were considerably more concerts given this year than usual: a series by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in which Toscanini, Bruno Walter, Weingartner, Kleiber and Adrian Boult took part; a number of sacred concerts in the Salzburg Cathedral, under the direction of the efficient Domkapellmeister, Joseph Messner, and serenades in the open air under the auspices of Bernhard Paumgartner, director of the Mozarteums. Besides these there were several recitals, one of which was given by Lotte Lehmann with Bruno Walter at the piano, and another by that phenomenal coloratura singer, Erna Sack.

Among the conductors of the Philharmonic concerts, Erich Kleiber as a newcomer excited special interest. At his first concert the impetuosity of his interpretation of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony aroused the public to enthusiasm. At the second he conducted Dvořák's "New World" Symphony. He gave an extremely well-balanced performance in which all details were sympathetically revealed without his once losing sight of the big symphonic outline. As a finale we were given Joseph Strauss's entrancing "Sphärenklänge." Joseph was the brother of Johann Strauss. Many connoisseurs affirm that Joseph showed a more promising talent than his better-known brother. This piece is certainly neither inferior in inventive talent nor in spontaneity to the most famous of the Straussian waltzes. When conducting such a piece, Kleiber is inimitable.

Adrian Boult, musical director of the B. B. C., introduced to us some of the more important of the modern English composers. One heard works, rendered brilliantly, by Holst, Bliss, Bax and Vaughan Williams. They all sounded extremely well and showed throughout a quality of distinction. These were the only contemporary works one heard in Salzburg on the present occasion. The programs otherwise were almost exclusively limited to the well established and well known. Even if experience shows that a public like that of the Salzburg Festival prefers to hear such music, there should, nevertheless, be some time allotted to the activities of living composers.

'Full House'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AGAINST so constantly entertaining and good-humored a play as Mr. Ivor Novello's latest drama, "Full House," now at the Theater Royal, Haymarket, it may seem churlish to lodge even a qualified protest. Yet, superficially inoffensively as Mr. Novello handles his theme in this piece, in a way productive of a vast amount of quiet and at times excellent fun, it is symptomatic of one of the gravest faults of the theater and cinema of the day. Briefly, the story is about a certain Mrs. Rodney, a scatterbrained widow as charming as Miss Lilian Braithwaite can make her, who is in chronic need of money. Selling out her beauty parlor, she turns her home in Lancaster Gate—that very apotheosis of propriety—into a bridge club, and then into a gambling hall.

Now it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that there is hardly a theme in the world which is not suitable for stage treatment, provided that the dramatist takes the right attitude toward it. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch once declared that the subject-matter of Du Maurier's "Trilby" was not proper stage material, but in the very essay in which he advanced this argument he found himself at the end compelled to point out a way in which the theme of "Trilby" might have been used as the foundation of a masterpiece.

There is, therefore, no reason why Mr. Novello should not write a first-rate play upon the topic which he has chosen for "Full House." But that cannot be done by assuming that the ethics of gambling and of providing the facilities for gambling is matter for light-hearted jesting, which is more or less the attitude that he adopts, though he passes on Mrs. Rodney's activities several conventionally unfavorable judgments. With this proviso, one may say that "Full House" is excellent light comedy entertainment, in fact, quite the best thing that we have seen Mr. Novello do, for in it he keeps down to a minimum that cubbish undergraduate wit which so embarrasses some of his most sincere admirers.

The best part in it falls, not to Miss Braithwaite, but to Miss Isabel Jeans, whose face is perhaps the most delightfully expressive thing in the whole play. Miss Braithwaite, too, is excellent, presenting with an entirely successful discretion and delicacy of touch even Mr. Novello's tentative excursions into the realm of sentiment, and pointing his humor with plaintive and irresistible effect. Mr. John Williams plays Miss Jeans's discarded husband with a very pleasing and effective confidence, and Mr. Robert Andrews touches in the juvenile lead with considerable charm.

H. H.

Haymarket Theater—**Full House**, by Ivor Novello. Directed by Leslie Henson. Presented Aug. 21, 1935.

'Love's Labor's Lost'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

HOW often in theatrical history, I wonder, has a topical revue, almost devoid of plot, survived for three and a half centuries with its charm unimpaired and its fresh vitality undimmed, even though not 1 per cent of the audience can follow 1 per cent of the stream of contemporary allusions that runs through it from first to last? The answer, surely, is "Never before." William Shakespeare alone has wrought that marvel; and he has done it, in "Love's Labor's Lost," not by exercising a genius for characterization, but by the extraordinary nimbleness of his young mind, and by the magic of his mastery over vivid and lovely words.

Contemporary drama is not always temporary drama; and the audience at the Open-Air Theater, sensing this fact, sits enthralled, even though it neither knows nor cares to know that Don Adriano is a burlesqued Don John of Austria, that Costard's "Marry me to one Frances" aims at Queen Elizabeth's flirtations with Francis, Duke of Alençon, at the close of the fifteen-seventies, and that Armado's

> The fox, the ape and the humble-bee
> Were still at odds, being but three—

satirizes the intrigues between Burghley, Simier and Oxford for the bringing about of that royal marriage—a business which, most fortunately for England, came in the end to naught.

In this delightful production—which, however, should have been in the midsummer rather than in the autumn bill—the eye and ear are equally pleased; for he must be exigent, indeed, who is not charmed when, in the persons of Misses Phyllis Terry, Fay Compton, Rosalyn Boulter and Lesley Wareing, the Princess of France and her attendant ladies appear. Upon the delicate point of priority in good looks I am silent; in the matter of good acting my choice falls, unhesitatingly, upon Miss Fay Compton, who follows up a conspicuous success as Titania with another as Rosaline—a really delightful performance by an actress whose gifts of intelligence, technique, voice and diction peculiarly qualify her for Shakespearean work, in which this lady ought to be seen more frequently than of late. But concerning the women, there was, I think, one fault in Mr. Robert Atkins's otherwise excellent production. During the Muscovite masque-scene, all the court ladies should be cloaked, by way of disguise.

The King of Navarre and his lords attendant, sartorially magnificent, were well acted and spoken by Messrs. Wilfrid Walter, Hubert Gregg and Peter Dearing, with John Wyse, the Biron, standing out among the actors as Miss Compton did among the actresses. Mr. Wyse has played the part many times before, under Mr. Ben Greet, who is now Sir Philip and "Master of the Greensward" at this theater, with the privilege of making enticing introductory comments. Mr. Baliol Holloway infuses a certain Don Quixotish pathos into the fantastical Don Adriano, and Leslie French makes of that "rational hind," Costard, a figure that may well have been more engaging and entertaining even than Shakespeare himself intended. Mr. French's business, rehearsed and unrehearsed, filled stage as well as auditorium with laughter.

The Open-Air Theater has had a quite successful season. On few more than a dozen occasions has it been found necessary to utilize the reserve grass stage, under cover! *O, si sic semper!*

PERCY ALLEN

Yes and No

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

NOT for those who take their moral and ethical values to the theater is "Night of January 16." But for persons who enjoy a clever and exciting mystery play which offers as its sole reason for existence that it is exciting and well done, this new courtroom melodrama will probably prove satisfying. The witnesses are seated in the audience, as well as the panel of jurors, and the whole procedure is an interesting essay in making the spectators part of the play.

The action concerns the trial of Karen Andre on the charge of causing the death of a multimillionaire. It is reported that the play has alternative endings, to be used according to the jury's verdict. At the first two performances the verdict was "not guilty" and it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise in the emotionally sympathetic atmosphere generated by the action and by the persuasive performance of Miss Doris Nolan as Karen. However, some evening a jury may be drawn which is all for respectability under all circumstances, and they may regard the slightly tarnished heroine with a severe eye and find her guilty. Will their verdict be commended by the judge, who now nightly berates the "not guilty" jurors and dismisses them from jury service for five years.

Edmund Breese plays the district attorney with a staccato fierceness that is altogether in the vein of the story's quality. So, too, is the lovelorn racketeer, played by Walter Pidgeon. The play is well-paced and the stage management is artful.

E. C. S.

Ambassador Theater—A. H. Woods presents **Night of January 16**, by Ayn Rand; staged by John Hayden, Sept. 16, 1935.

Announcement

Beginning Oct. 1, the Art, Music and Theater Page Will Appear on Tuesdays Instead of Saturdays.

The Significance of Fine Art

By **Charles Fabens Kelley**

AFTER we have forgotten the arbitrary distinction which says that art can be divided into the fine arts and the minor arts, we probably shall arrive at the sane conclusion that the only thing that matters in art of any kind is quality, and that the ability to distinguish and to a certain extent understand this quality is a possession of the greatest value.

What kind of art has quality, and why is quality there? Does an artist say with assurance that this work of his, rather than that, is to possess the desirable attribute? Unfortunately most artists are very poor judges of their own work, for it is difficult for them to separate in their minds the actual achievement from the thing they had hoped to achieve, and they are apt to read into their products things that another cannot possibly guess at. Art is to a certain extent a craft, and craftsmanship cannot be separated from it, but craftsmanship is only a means of expressing ideas, and here the personal equation enters. It is hardly fair to expect first-class work from second-rate people. Then too, quality is inseparable from sincerity. An insincere or tricky artist can never accomplish work of first quality.

I sometimes think that if I were given a choice I should prefer to own a drawing by some great master, rather than a more elaborately finished work by him. I should be sure that he had made the drawing only for his own use; that he knew he could not deceive or trick himself into believing something that he knew was not so. It would be utterly sincere. It would impress by the sheer value of the love of the thing that went into its production.

Every artist who is really worth while tries to put his best into everything he does, of course. Yet his work necessarily varies in quality. Even though a consistently high standard is maintained, it is not all equally good.

The key may perhaps be found by looking far enough backward so that we are not swayed by unconscious contemporary prejudices. Then we find that art was recognized as a vital thing, so vital, in fact, that it had a true economic significance, a real market value. The artist was considered indispensable, not for any personal qualities or characteristics, but because his product was necessary and desirable. The work of art, whether it were a weapon, a piece of pottery, a building, a commemorative statue or a painting, must first of all fulfill the purpose for which it was made, and its true artistic significance came as something added to the mere economic solution of the problem. The artist had forgotten all about himself in the joy of working on a problem of intense interest to him.

When the Athenians adorned the Acropolis with the Parthenon, one of the most harmonious structures ever raised, it was decorated with sculptured reliefs portraying a religious festival, and we may be sure that the portrayal of that festival in a way that could be understood by the people of Athens was of the utmost importance. Now the religious beliefs of the Athenians are of little interest to us, nor can we be sure what they actually were. The way the thing was represented, however, the zest that went into its creation, the inspiration of a noble purpose still shine from its battered remnants. We must conclude, then, that artistic significance is generally a by-product, something added to the solution of a practical problem, an indication of the joy of first-class craftsman in doing a job well. This is the sort of quality that outlasts the ages.

The Welsh Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Llangollen, Wales

EVER since the Welsh National Theater Ltd. established itself, some two and a half years ago, in a wing of Plas Newydd, the famous home for half a century of "The Ladies of Llangollen," the promotion of Celtic drama in the Principality has been developing rapidly. Schemes for an ambitious autumn program are being formulated.

The Welsh National Theater, limited by guarantee but having no share capital, has members like any other association, and is governed by a council, of which Lord Howard de Walden is president. Its affiliated societies also obtain certain privileges, including access to a library of Welsh plays in English and Welsh, by Welsh writers, printed and in manuscript. During its short existence, the Welsh National Theater has devoted a special week of each Easter vacation to dramatic instruction, production, stagecraft and mime, and each summer has organized a Festival of Welsh Drama in Llangollen. Short tours in South Wales have also been conducted, with a repertory of plays in Welsh and English, the players being Welsh professionals and students.

Welsh amateur companies, at one time, had to go outside Wales to obtain costumes for use in plays set in earlier periods than the present century, but today the rapid growth of drama in the Principality has made a comprehensive Welsh Theater Wardrobe a national requirement. Such a wardrobe is now being built up at Plas Newydd.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke's Garrick

By **Harold Hobson**

London

HERBERT WILCOX, film director, has learned the obvious lesson of "One Night of Love," and in "Peg of Old Drury" he has done for Shakespeare what Miss Grace Moore's picture did for opera. Whereas Miss Moore sang with enormous effect the most luscious airs from the most popular operatic music, Mr. Wilcox has directed Sir Cedric Hardwicke in the high-light passages from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "Richard III," and Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist."

He has been enabled to do this because one of the chief players in the life story of Peg Woffington, the eighteenth-century Drury Lane actress, was David Garrick, and what could be more natural than that the film should show Garrick in some of his most famous characters? Thus we see Sir Cedric debating with the Christians on the Rialto, haunted by his conscience at Richard III's Bosworth, and inquiring of the fortune teller what will be the fate of Abel Drugger's shop.

Here Sir Cedric is faced with a dilemma. Is he to attempt an imitation of Garrick's style of acting, or to do the best he can to make these incidents dramatic in his own way? So little genuinely exact evidence of his achievements does a famous actor leave behind him that it is extraordinarily difficult to know precisely how Garrick tackled his parts. We do not even know with any certainty whether he was a theatrical or a naturalistic actor. The schoolmaster Partridge in Fielding's "Tom Jones" evidently inclined to the latter view, for he declared that he could act as well as Garrick himself. But Dr. Johnson held an opposite opinion. "Would you not," inquired Boswell, as he and Johnson were on their way to the Hebrides, "start as Mr. Garrick does if you saw a ghost?" "I should hope not," replied Johnson, "or I should frighten the ghost."

In gesture, at any rate, that is not the type of acting that Sir Cedric puts across, though in energy of utterance he abandons all restraint. But he does this very effectively, and with great technical competence. His breathless pause, as he gathers up all his strength before releasing; as if it were a torpedo, the one word "revenge," in his attack on the Christians in "The Merchant," is genuinely exciting. His Richard III is not so good—indeed, it is not intended to be—but his Abel Drugger is a little masterpiece of comedy, not a whit spoiled since he first played the part at Sir Barry Jackson's Malvern Festival a few years ago.

But Mr. Wilcox's film, though a considerable quantity of its footage is devoted to Garrick, is concerned chiefly with Peg Woffington. Very admirably it tells her story, beginning with her courtship in Ireland by a young gallant played with great dash by Mr. Jack Hawkins, whose voice is rapidly becoming one of the most agreeable to be heard either on stage or screen. Hereabouts she is furnished with a father and a mother, presented with the maximum of quiet humor by Mr. Arthur Sinclair and Miss Marie O'Neill. Later, in London, we see Peg playing Rosalind, and excellently does Miss Anna Neagle rise to the occasion.

The settings are invariably pleasing and gay, especially where the story takes the characters to Vauxhall, but the road on which Peg came by coach from Dover to London seemed somewhat anachronistically good. In 1656 Alexander Smith declared that the roads in Skye were then as satisfactory as those round London. The Skye roads have since then improved considerably, but this very summer they were nothing like so fine in condition as this film represents the Dover road to have been a couple of centuries ago. That, however, is only a small point, not to be seriously considered in comparison with the positive excellence of the rest of the picture, which is one of the best things that has ever come out of a British studio.

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The Holiday Shoes

SEVERAL weeks after my country holiday, I drew from the cupboard a parcel of mud-besmirched shoes. A bottle of white cleaning fluid stood on a window sill spotted with city smoke flecks, awaiting my use. As I sat down and unwrapped the low-heeled walking shoes, I wondered if anything less opague than a plaster casing would cover the mud, the stain, the scratches, and barkings left on them by my holiday.

The thin film of dust graying the canvas had been scuffed on, no doubt, in the narrow dirt road before the little house in which I had visited my friend. An explicit letter of directions had introduced this road to me: "It turns south in the village at Fairview Avenue and almost immediately bears right, goes by a little mill that is running, and then almost immediately once more, bears left, this time up a hill. You climb up through a wooded bit and come out by a deserted farm, just where the road ceases to be improved. My cottage is next on the right and small and newly painted."

* * *

As I BRUSHED my shoes, I thought of how I had traveled the road to the farm my friend had recently purchased, as if it were long familiar. I found, as I had fancied I would, knowing something of that Connecticut country, an old, green-shuttered little house, dressed up with white paint and a large mown space of lawn. Between the broad stone wall before it and a small pillared close-to-the-ground porch at one end lay a short path, flagged with native gray stones. Rose bushes and low, sleek-leaved foliage plants necklaced the stone foundation of the house and the well-house near by where water was drawn by bucket and rope. The cottage crested a level break in a hill and, at the back, looked off over downward sloping fields and pastures to woods and layers of distant blue-green hills. The road was edged on the other side by a low slope, walled at the top to enclose a neighbor's flower garden, behind which, the hill, a newly mown yellow field, rose gently to its summit.

No wonder the dust was thick on those shoes, for in all the four days of my visit I had been too busy to think of cleaning them. We were up early in the morning to breakfast in the pink-walled dining-room; to clean up in the tiny kitchen afterwards; to draw fresh water from the well; and to do "improvement" chores indoors and out. Later we bathed in the pine-circled lake on the other side of the village, and walked and drove over hilly wood roads, dark in stretches and then latticed with sunlight. I was too sleepy at night, in the cool air and country quiet, to revert to respectable town ways and whiten my shoes before going to bed. Even the giggles roused by the quiet antics of the humorous people in a Pakington novel could scarcely keep me awake as my companion read aloud to me.

* * *

I GREW DROWSY even to think of those evenings in the long low-ceilinged living-room, lit in the far end by candles in brass holders and, near the reading table, by a kerosene student lamp glassed by two green shades. In the daytime this room held light and color. Large gay hangings and two modern landscape paintings were hung on the plastered walls. The unfinished wide oak floor boards, laid many years ago when the room was a wheelwright's workshop, were covered with old soft-colored rugs. In two corners bay branches spread their glossy leaves from large pots, and on the tables vivid flowers from the neighbor's garden caught the sunlight softened by cream-colored window curtains. In a short time my friend had made beautiful her new old house in the country, "not at all finished," she had written.

Here at the heel was a stubborn piece of mud. That must have come from the spring bed below the pasture. I remembered the evening we had walked there, to see the opening in the oak-tree woods where once a house had stood. A well and a cellar hole, now filled with trees and high shrubbery, told that story. We sat on a rock and looked off to watch a cloudy sunset, showing only one ray of brightness in the dove gray clouds. From a tree behind us a squirrel told us we might stay a moment, but to get along soon; and a bird, whose strange call we could not identify, squeaked to its mate. There was no other sound in the evening.

* * *

A PIECE OF dried grass, stuck between the heel and the shoe-sole, may have been caught there on that evening walk, back through the old road cut through the woods, now almost lost in high grass, low trees, and huckleberry bushes; or it may have been picked up on one of the many trips to the strawberry bed at the other side of the sloping field. This farm had been chosen for its view of hills and sunsets, its dark trees, its slanting rocky fields; what good fortune to have, besides, old apple and young pear trees, heavy with fruit, and—a bed of summer bearing strawberries. We ate, as we worked, half of what we picked each morning and yet had plenty left for dinner. As I scrubbed at my shabby heels I felt again, as if I were there, the elation of lifting green leaves to find plump red hearts beneath.

I rubbed and refurbished and shook my cleaning fluid bottle without knowing it, for I was back on my holiday, eating suppers on the lawn facing a horizon walled by hills, a sky streaked and humped with gold and green and rose. Again, in recollection, I stepped out of the dark hall of the house to face an unexpected white-gold ball of moon. Surely, it had never been so large—or so brilliant before as it was that night, appearing benignly behind the hill over the garden across the road!

* * *

THE SHOES WERE cleaned. I had covered each inch of their surface with my dauber. They were not smooth and spotless, by any means, but old and down-trodden from other holidays; but, as I put them away to be ready for a future country walk, I gave them a little pat of gratitude because they had brought me, in a busy day of city life, a reminiscent savor of my holiday in the country.

C. C. R.

By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANDSCAPE BY CÉZANNE

CÉZANNE has been called all the names in the dictionary by equally unbridled and unreasonable admirers and detractors. Hailed by some as the greatest genius of the twentieth century, and execrated by others as having dragged art into the very abysses, we may well be certain of one thing, namely, that no one can be indifferent to his work. There is something stirring about it, whatever the emotion may be that is stirred.

As I happen to like Cézanne's work (most of it, that is, for I find difficulty in swallowing any artist whole) I cannot help deploring the fulsome praise that has been lavished upon him to such an extent that it has contributed largely to the opposite views, adopted often as a protest against the ill-considered utterances of the untamed esthete. Now that his work is finished and we have had time to get a truer perspective on it, we find him to have been that paradox—a great artist and a clumsy technician.

He thirsted for the qualities of beauty which he felt to be enduring, he had all the terrific self-confidence of a morbidly shy and excessively sensitive person, he burned to create something lasting, and his fingers were all thumbs. He could not manage suave and facile draftsmanship, nor could he, even if he had wished, have adopted the tricky mannerisms of those who desire the praises of a large and indiscriminating public. There is no virtuosity in his work; nothing seems to have been the result of a happy accident, or the product of a moment of fine creative frenzy. Everything has been brought about by unremitting labor, through periods of the deepest discouragement, after many defeats. He painted the same subject again and again, not because there was a market of any kind for his work, but because he felt that the qualities which he was seeking and which had hitherto eluded him might be captured and secured after another trial.

His work is a strange combination of subtleties and crudities. Harsh and forbidding it often looks, with touches that seem casual and unpremeditated; yet, if any of them were eliminated, the entire structure of the picture would go to pieces. At first glance, this little French village, loaned by John T. Spaulding to the Century of Progress Exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago, seems haphazard—merely tossed on the canvas. The curving path makes a sudden dart up to the cluster of small houses, and creeps away unseen as soon as it has taken us there. We see here a roof, there a wall, and all screened more or less by trees and foliage, but we cannot construct any one of the houses if we try to do so. To be sure, we would not have tried had we been looking at an actual village—we have no particular interest in houses as such unless we be architecturally inclined. The way the houses are indicated, then, is a convention worked out by Cézanne, painfully, we may be sure, for all his work was difficult and expresses nearly what he wished to express; not exactly, however, for he was never satisfied.

The pattern may seem accidental, but the attempt to move or change any part of it would probably show it to be highly organized. Furthermore, it has the idea of depth and space. Perhaps in the black-and-white reproduction it looks too solid, but it has no heaviness of color. In the original, the tones have marvelous harmony. This is probably not one of the world's great pictures, but it is a fine one from which much pleasure may be derived. Cézanne probably believed that he had a metaphysical conception of art—that his forms were significant only as they represented something deeper and less tangible than the outer form.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Cheerfulness and Good Humor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CLASSIC writer once said: "As in our lives, so also in our studies, it is most becoming and most wise so to temper gravity with cheerfulness, that the former may not imbue our minds with melancholy." To learn to "temper gravity with cheerfulness" adds warmth to life, frees from strain, disperses foreboding fears or tearful retrospect. Our studies, ideals, aspirations need not keep us aloof from others, nor cause us to sit in judgment; for tolerance, based on understanding of God's nearness, will bear us through all trials and temptations.

At one time, when Paul was brought before the council, those of opposing sects became so incensed over his declarations that he had to be rescued by the soldiers. The story continues (Acts 23:11): "And the night following the Lord stood by him, and said, Be of good cheer, Paul: for as thou hast testified of me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome." Paul's assurance, hope, and courage lay in that comforting realization: "The Lord stood by him." Later, his journey to Rome was accomplished safely despite storm, shipwreck, and viper, and for two years he preached the kingdom of God and His Christ "with all confidence, no man forbidding him" (Acts 28:31). The Christ also says to us today, "Be of good cheer."

In business, social, and domestic circles, courage and good humor are assets. Mrs. Eddy included "never ill-humored" as one of the four requisites of obedience. In an address entitled "Obedience" in "Miscellaneous Writings" she says (pp. 116, 117): "Obeying the divine Principle which you profess to understand and love, demonstrates Truth. Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—is obedience; being 'faithful over a few things.' If in one instance obedience be lacking, you lose the scientific rule and its reward: namely, to be made 'ruler over many things.'"

True service to God and man affords opportunity for joyous reciprocity, for God loves "a cheerful giver." Willingness to serve seldom carries a long face or overloaded shoulders, but shows an amiable disposition. If fretting were recognized as a sin, it would more readily be rejected. This subtle error is often underestimated in appraising character. On taking mental inventory, one might be chagrined to discover how frequently the wily beliefs of peevishness, worry, irritation appear. One may also be surprised to find that these unlovely traits are sometimes produced by the merest trifles, petty details, that could be adjusted by a few minutes of careful thought or a few gentle words. Sensitiveness and selfishness are closely related, and may be corrected by consideration for others.

One who loves good will perform all legitimate tasks without murmuring or disputing. Love dispels fatigue, never feels overworked, or imposed upon. Love subdues pride, and never broods over fancied injuries or retaliates. We overcome evil and disarm the so-called evil-doer by liberal loving.

Nowhere is loving good humor more needed than in church business meetings and home conferences. Here love enables us to listen to varying viewpoints with an open mind and refuse to resent or be offended. The majority may remember that sometimes, at least, the views of the minority may be nearer divine Principle, and less swayed by personal judgment. Minority opinions may therefore be weighed without rancor. Thus kindness and courtesy help one to arrive at conclusions governed by wisdom and truth.

In the home, a parent often solves a problem of insubordination by seeking, with tender patience, the trend of the child's desires, and unobtrusively, without nagging, replacing the unworthy with that which is wholesome. True good humor is never heedless, boisterous, frivolous, or boastful. It accompanies serious, constructive thought, but does not flaunt itself. Cheerfulness and good humor are tactful qualities, extending healing, inspiration, trust.

The New Testament mentions an incident which illustrates courageous faith in good and its reward. When Jesus once went into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, a Greek woman followed him, persistently seeking healing for a demented daughter. The disciples would have dismissed her, because of the difference in race and creed, but in response to her insistence the Master said (Mark 7:27-29), "It is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it unto the dogs." The woman refused to be offended, and with courage, humility, and faith answered, "Yes, Lord: yet the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs." Then the Master said, "For this saying go thy way; the devil is gone out of thy daughter."

When apparently beset by evil, refuse to be downcast! Good-humored, persistent effort will be victorious, despite the blustering claims of matter. Man is the likeness of God, infinite Spirit. Health and goodness are inherent in perfect man. We can maintain these truths, the verity of being, with equanimity. They reveal a vista of unanimity, poise, and power heretofore unknown. Students of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, have full cause for cheerful good nature, for it teaches that in every circumstance they may rejoice in unseen affluence—the omnipresence of infinite good. Holding to the requisites of obedience, students will work eagerly, watchfully, unremittingly, good-humoredly. Mrs. Eddy tells us in Science and Health (p. 97): "Those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Heiterkeit und Frohsinn

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN klassischer Schriftsteller sagte einmal: „Wie in unserem Leben, so ist es auch bei unserem Forschen sehr zu empfehlen und sehr weise, Ernsthaftigkeit mit „Heiterkeit so zu mildern, daß sie unser Gemüt nicht mit Schwermut erfüllen kann". „Ernsthaftigkeit mit Heiterkeit mildern" lernen, macht das Leben gemütlicher, befreit von Spannung, vertreibt Furchtvorahnungen oder schmerzlichen Rückblick. Unser Forschen, unsere Ideale und Bestrebungen brauchen uns nicht von anderen fernzuhalten, noch uns zu veranlassen, über sie zu Gericht zu sitzen; denn Duldsamkeit, die auf dem Verständnis der Nähe Gottes beruht, trägt uns durch alle Anfechtungen und Versuchungen hindurch.

Als Paulus einmal vor den Hohen Rat gebracht wurde, regten sich die Andersgläubigen über seine Erklärungen so auf, daß ihn die Kriegsleute in Sicherheit bringen mußten. Es ist weiter berichtet (Apg. 23, 11): „Des andern Tages aber in der Nacht stand der Herr bei ihm und sprach: Sei getrost, Paulus! denn wie du von mir zu Jerusalem gezeuget hast, also mußt du auch zu Rom zeugen". Die Zuversicht, die Hoffnung und der Mut des Paulus beruhten auf der ermutigenden Erkenntnis: „Der Herr stand bei ihm". Auf seiner späteren Reise kam er trotz Sturm, Schiffbruch und Otter wohlbehalten in Rom an, und zwei Jahre lang predigte er das Reich Gottes und Seines Christus „mit aller Freudigkeit unverboten" (Apg. 28, 31). Der Christus sagt heute auch zu uns: „Sei getrost!"

Im Geschäft, in der Gesellschaft und im Familienkreise sind Mut und Frohsinn von Vorteil. Mrs. Eddy zählt „nie mißmutig sein" unter den vier Erfordernissen des Gehorsams auf. In einer Ansprache mit der Überschrift „Gehorsam" in „Miscellaneous Writings" sagt sie (S. 116, 117): „Dem göttlichen Prinzip, das ihr zu verstehen und zu lieben bekennet, gehorchen, beweist die Wahrheit. Nie euren Posten verlassen, nie unachtsam, nie mißmutig, nie unwillig sein, für Gott zu arbeiten, ist Gehorsam,—heißt ‚über wenigem getreu' sein. Seid ihr in einem Falle ungehorsam, so verliert ihr die wissenschaftliche Regel und ihren Lohn, nämlich ‚über viel gesetzt' zu werden".

Gott und dem Menschen treu dienen, bietet Gelegenheit zu freudiger Gegenseitigkeit; denn „einen fröhlichen Geber" hat Gott lieb. Bereitwilliges Dienen trägt selten ein langes Gesicht oder eine gebeugte Haltung zur Schau, sondern ist der Ausdruck einer freundlichen Gesinnung. Wenn Ärger als Sünde erkannt würde, würde er schneller verworfen werden. Dieser heimtückische Irrtum wird beim Bewerten des Charakters oft unterschätzt. Bei einer mentalen Bestandsaufnahme könnte man sich ärgern zu entdecken, wie oft die tückischen Annahmen Verdrießlichkeit, Besorgnis, Aufregung zum Vorschein kommen. Man mag auch überrascht sein zu finden, daß diese unschönen Züge manchmal durch die unbedeutendsten Kleinigkeiten, durch geringfügige Nebensächlichkeiten, die durch einige Minuten sorgfältigen Nachdenkens oder ein paar freundliche Worte beigelegt werden könnten, hervorgerufen werden. Empfindlichkeit und Selbstsucht sind nah miteinander verwandt; sie können durch Rücksichtnahme auf andere berichtigt werden.

Wer das Gute liebt, führt alle rechtmäßigen Aufgaben ohne Murren oder Streit aus. Liebe vertreibt Müdigkeit, fühlt sich nie überarbeitet oder ausgenützt. Liebe unterdrückt Hochmut und brütet nie über eingebildeten Kränkungen, noch übt sie Wiedervergeltung. Wir überwinden das Böse und entwaffnen den sogenannten Missetäter durch unermüdliche Liebe.

Nirgends ist liebevoller Frohsinn mehr vonnöten als in Kirchenmitgliedersitzungen und in Familienberatungen. Hier befähigt uns Liebe, abweichende Ansichten mit offenem Sinn anzuhören und uns zu weigern, etwas übel zu nehmen oder beleidigt zu sein. Die Mehrheit kann daran denken, daß die Ansichten der Minderheit wenigstens manchmal dem göttlichen Prinzip näher kommen und weniger von persönlichem Urteil beherrscht sein können. Minderheitsansichten können daher ohne Verbitterung erwogen werden. In dieser Weise verhelfen einem Freundlichkeit und Höflichkeit zu Schlußfolgerungen, die von Weisheit und Wahrheit regiert sind.

In der Familie lösen Eltern das Problem Ungehorsam oft dadurch, daß sie mit liebreicher Geduld die Neigungen des Kindes zu ergründen suchen und unauffällig und ohne fortwährendes Tadeln das Unwürdige durch etwas Nützliches ersetzen, Wahrer Frohsinn ist nie unbesonnen, ungestüm, leichtfertig oder prahlerisch. Er ist der Gefährte ernsten, aufbauenden Denkens, überhebt sich aber nicht. Heiterkeit und Frohsinn sind taktvolle Eigenschaften, die Heilung, Anregung und Vertrauen verbreiten.

Im Neuen Testament ist eine Begebenheit erwähnt, die mutigen Glauben an das Gute und den Lohn dafür veranschaulicht. Als Jesus einst in die Gegend von Tyrus und Sidon kam, folgte ihm ein kanaanäisches Weib nach und bat ihn, ohne sich abweisen zu lassen, für ihre geisteskranke Tochter um Hilfe. Die Jünger wollten sie wegen des Rassen- und Glaubensunterschiedes abweisen; aber in Anerkennung ihrer Beharrlichkeit sagte der Meister (Mark. 7, 27-29): „Es ist nicht fein, daß man der Kinder Brot nehme und werfe es vor die Hunde". Das Weib ließ sich dadurch nicht kränken, sondern antwortete mutig, demütig und gläubig: „Ja, Herr; aber doch essen die Hündlein unter dem Tisch von den Brosamen der Kinder". Nun sagte der Meister: „Um des Wortes willen so gehe hin; der Teufel ist von deiner Tochter ausgefahren".

Wenn es den Anschein hat, daß einen das Böse bedrängt, sollte man sich nicht niederdrücken lassen! Fröhliches, beharrliches Bemühen wird trotz der prahlenden Ansprüche der Materie siegreich sein. Der Mensch ist das Ebenbild Gottes, des unendlichen Geistes. Gesundheit und Güte sind von dem vollkommenen Menschen unzertrennlich. Wir können diese Wahrheiten, die Wahrheit des Seins, unbeirrt behaupten. Sie enthüllen einen bisher nicht gekannten Ausblick auf Einmütigkeit, Gelassenheit und Macht. Schüler des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy haben allen Grund, fröhlich und guter Dinge zu sein; denn es lehrt, daß sie sich in jeder Lage unsichtbarer Fülle—der Allgegenwart des unendlich Guten—erfreuen können. Schüler, die die Erfordernisse des Gehorsams beachten, werden eifrig, wachsam, unablässig und fröhlich arbeiten. Mrs. Eddy sagt uns in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 97): „Diejenigen, welche die Christliche Wissenschaft erkennen, werden das Verbrechen im Zaum halten. Sie werden bei der Austreibung des Irrtums mithelfen. Sie werden Gesetz und Ordnung aufrechterhalten und freudig die Gewißheit der endlichen Vollkommenheit erwarten".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Showers

(On the Cabin Roof)

Ladies' feet that walk away,
Hurrying and lightly,
Down the roof and off, while they
Talk together brightly;

Down the roof and up again,
Hurrying and talking,
Each one stepping like a wren,
Walking—chatting—walking.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Along the Mogul Trail

IT IS an incredible road, this rocky, dusty mountain way that has been the main trade route from Mongolia into Peking for more than a thousand years.

The farther you penetrate into the interior, after leaving the railway station at the village of Nankou, the deeper you delve into the past. Everything here is as it has been for countless centuries, the same mud houses, the same sinuously winding trail, here fording a mountain stream, there broadening a little beside a tavern where men and beasts alike pause. Save for foot travelers, animals and the primitive Chinese two-wheeled cart which jolts along, regardless either of obstacles in its way and the feelings of its occupants, there is no traffic because none is possible.

Turning the shoulder of a hill as the ascent approaches the Great Wall at the historic Pass of Nankou, you note the trail stretching serpent-like across the distant plain, toward the far horizon and beyond into the Gobi itself. It fairly teems with herds of cattle, droves of sheep and swine, even ducks and geese in enormous waddling, noisy mobs. Among them are foot travelers of Mongolian and Manchurian and inextricably-blended types, wanderers with packs upon their backs, occasional covered carts with dark red curtains behind which sit resignedly through long hours and days of bone-shaking motion, Chinese women, hidden from masculine eyes. Yet the most picturesque touch of all in this amazing panorama out of the past comes in the long line of heavy-laden shaggy Mongolian camels, bearing who knows what strange burdens from what distant lands. The huge grave-eyed beasts deign not so much as a glance at us. They are the progeny of animals who tramped this trail with Ghenghis Khan and they have learned, like everything and everybody Chinese, complete concentration upon the business in hand.

And so at last you know that you are looking upon China, China the inscrutable, the incomprehensible, the China of stupendous heights and distances and of values and relationships and concerns unfamiliar to the West; likewise of breath-taking natural grandeur, of never-ceasing activity and of industrious and well-disposed people. By and by the Wall itself is at hand. By means of rough steps, deeply worn as the pavements of Pompeii by the pressure of centuries of footprints, you gain a half-ruined watch-tower at the summit of a commanding hill.

All about are snow-capped peaks among which and over which leads the Wall as far as your vision extends. But below you and into the west the scene is even more overwhelming. It is like one of those visions of the world itself and all the kingdoms thereof which you seem to be contemplating from some dizzy, laboriously achieved Alpine height or from an airplane. High winds, sharp with the cold of the distant northern plains, whistle through the broken masonry, across bastions and ramparts and ages-old parapets. And as you gaze as long as the freezing temperature permits inaction, down upon the vast plain and the far-winding Mongol Trail, it seems as if the obscuring mist of centuries dissolves like the night mists of yonder valleys before the bright sun of such an altitude, until there is disclosed to you a portion of the world of a long-past yesterday, with a colorful and significant section of its life and activity.

For you are looking upon what the soldiers of a dozen dynasties, guarding the Great Wall, have contemplated in the silence and stolidity of an unchanged and unchangeable race. What they saw, the mountains and the fertile plain and the ancient road with its winding caravans, you are seeing, even as the Venetian traveler who was Kublai Khan's guest.

M. T. G.

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Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Price Movements Irregular in Quiet Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Appears To Be Marking Time Just Now

By Forrest Price

Stocks did not do much today. Price movements were narrowly irregular.

Which may be considered encouraging to the constructive side of the market.

Particularly in view of the weakness the last few days.

Total transfers amounted to 650,000 shares.

It was not difficult to discern a more hopeful tone.

In spite of the rejection of the League of Nations peace proposals by the Rome cabinet, hope was entertained by Wall Street that war would be averted. This was based on the fact that another cabinet meeting has been called for next Tuesday.

In a word the market simply marked time.

Gainers were not many. They included such issues as Gimbel Bros. preferred, Collins & Aikman preferred, Continental Can, du Pont, West Penn Electric 7 per cent, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, American Woolen preferred, Republic Iron & Steel preferred, Sloss Sheffield preferred, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Deere, Case, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, National Dairy, New York Central, Union Pacific and American Smelting.

Losers included Colorado Fuel, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Curtis Publishing preferred, Timkin, U. S. Steel preferred, Air Reduction, Allied Chemical, American Steel Foundries preferred and Safeway Stores.

The bond market likewise showed a slightly better tone. Trading was irregular. Some of the secondary loans were in mild demand, particularly the rails. Some of the industrial issues eased off.

U. S. Governments were not in much demand, and prices here and there were soft. In other portions of the list slight gains were made.

In the foreign section French 7s declined around 2 points. Italian 7s gained about a point.

Among the commodities wheat, corn and cotton moved moderately downward.

Foreign exchanges were a little firmer.

It is useless to theorize on what would happen to the securities and commodities markets, particularly the former, in event of war.

There are so many contingencies that it is impossible to find a basis on which to make any kind of safe conjecture.

It goes without saying that in the long run war is hurtful to every nation, whether directly or indirectly involved. What would immediately happen in America should there be a European conflict, with the United States out of it, is indefinite.

It is to be remembered, however, that gold shipments have been pouring into this country in great volume until the United States now has the largest supply any nation ever has had in the world's history. That means an increase in the base for credit expansion which some people think eventually will mean higher prices for both securities and commodities.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; selling abates; scattered recoveries appear.

Bonds: Mixed; secondary issues resistant.

Curb: Uneven; specialties supported.

Foreign exchanges: Improved; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Closed.

Foreign

Berlin: Today's prices on the Boerse recovered greatly from the decline of the last few days, quotations advancing on an average of two to three points.

London and Paris: Closed.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The sharp recession in stock values which has already taken place, makes possible a sudden technical rebound when least expected. However, for our part, we would be inclined to refrain from attempting to anticipate or follow the first up-turn, preferring to allow the market to display some evidence of establishing a solid foundation for a sustained advance. To do otherwise would be merely jeopardizing one's position which, in our opinion, should be kept fairly liquid, in order to take advantage of situations as they develop.

W. A. Nash & Co., Inc., Boston: While the stock market has enjoyed an advance for some months with little interruption, we would point out that corporation earnings have also been rising and the domestic business outlook at the present time appears more promising than for several years. On the whole, it is our opinion, that accumulation of sound issues would be justified on any sharp reaction. We continue to feel, however, that holdings should be confined to carefully selected issues of investment caliber in the main.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: Conditions in Europe are not pleasing to behold as they have unlimited unfavorable possibilities, and until it can be fairly well established whether or not hostilities will eventuate, there doubtless will be a decided spirit of caution among the trading element. Outside of this factor there is nothing to cause undue apprehension and it is only a realization of this that has been responsible for the market as a whole purchasing in the even tenor of its way notwithstanding the war scare.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in the past week totaled 33, compared with 39 in the previous week, according to Standard Statistics Co., Inc. Although lower than the previous week, the total is still well above the average of the last few months. Unfavorable changes totaled 6 compared with 5 the preceding week.

Central Maine Power Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Banking circles expect the issue of $29,500,000 4½ per cent series A refunding mortgage bonds of 1960 of the Central Maine Power Co. to be publicly offered about Oct. 10. It is understood that the maximum offering price of the bonds will be 105.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Wool top futures closed firm, 5-10 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	91.0	90.4	90.5b
January	90.7	90.7	90.5b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 21	Last Sept. 20
115	110	7	Abraham & S pf					
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	40	113	113	113	113
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	1800	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
14¼	8	.60	Addressograph	100	32	32	32	32⅜
14½	4½	..	Advance Rumely	400	13½	13½	13½	13¾
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
152¼	104¾	3†	Air Reduction	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1⅞	⅜	..	Airway Elec App	300	146¾	146½	146¾	147½
28⅛	15½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	100	1	1	1	1
19¾	6⅜	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	1800	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
2⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	..
3½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	1400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
173	125	6	Allied Chem	100	5	5	5	5
7⅜	3½	..	Allied Stores	800	164	163¾	163¾	165
29⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2600	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅝
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	1300	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
71	48½	2	Amerada	200	16	16	16	..
57¼	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	100	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	63
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	200	50	50	50	50
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	500	39	38½	38⅝	38⅝
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	1200	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
146⅜	110	4†	Am Can	600	32½	31½	32½	32¾
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	800	139¾	139	139½	139
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	156½	156½	156½	..
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	1800	20¾	20¼	20⅝	20¼
22	8	..	Am Chain	100	47½	46½	47	47
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	200	25⅞	25¾	25¾	26¼
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..
38⅛	12	..	Am & For Pow j	100	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¾
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	26	25¾	25⅞	25⅞
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaian	100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
37½	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	12¼	12	12¼	12
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	300	31	31	31	30½
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	800	8	7⅞	8	8
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	600	16¼	16	16	16
10¼	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	50	50	50	50¼
24¾	13½	..	Am Metal	400	9	9	9	9
28⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	100	23¾	22¾	23⅜	23⅝
9½	1½	..	Am P&L 5% pf	1200	26¾	26½	26½	26⅝
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 6% pf	2800	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜
18⅜	10¼	..	Am Radiator	1100	28¼	27¾	27⅞	28¼
27⅜	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	100	33¾	33	33¾	33
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	2800	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
27	18½	1†	Am Seating	100	92	92	92	92
26¼	20	2	Am Sm Tob	100	13	13	13	13
51¼	31⅜	..	Am Shipbuilding	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23½
56	63	3†	Am Smelt & Ref	80	21⅜	21½	21½	22
143	125	6	Am Snuff	8500	47¾	46¾	47⅜	46¾
99¾	72½	5	Am Snuff pf	100	71	71	71	71
103	74¾	5	Am Tobacco	100	132	132	132	135½
20¼	12	..	Am Tobacco B	1500	98¼	98¼	98¼	97¾
106	88	2	Am Steel Fdries	600	100½	99½	100½	100
45	33½	2†	Am Steel F pf	100	17⅜	16¾	17	17
145¾	98¾	9	Am Stores	100	97	96	96	97
6¾	2½	..	Am Tel & Tel	3200	136¾	136	136¾	136¾
19¼	7⅛	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
82	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	2100	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
20¼	14	1	Am Woolen	400	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝
71	48½	2	Am Woolen pf	1700	52	50½	51¾	51
57¼	41½	3	Anaconda Cop	18500	20½	20	20⅜	20
32½	13½	..	Anchor Cap	100	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
17¾	6½	..	A P W Paper	200	2	2	2	2
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104½
6⅛	3¼	.60	Armour Ill	1700	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	60½	60¼	60½	60½
8	4	..	Arnold Constable	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6
36	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	700	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	33⅛
15½	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
40½	29¾	.50b	Asso Oil	10	38	38	38	..
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	4500	49½	49⅛	49½	49¼
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	85	84¾	84¾	86
37¼	20⅜	.60	Atl Coast Line	2100	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23¼
28	21¾	1	Atl Refining	500	22	21¾	22	22
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	42	42	42	42
39½	15	..	Auburn Auto	1800	34⅞	34	34⅞	34⅜
4¼	2¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½

—B—

26¾	11½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1400	25⅜	25½	25½	25⅝
18	7½	..	Baldwin L pf (h)	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2500	16	15½	15⅝	15⅝
6½	3¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	19½	19¼	19⅜	19
51⅞	37½	1†	Barker Bros	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
10⅜	5⅝	..	Bayuk Cig	100	45	45	45	46
19	14⅛	.50	Barnsdall A	2400	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9¼
14⅜	11⅛	1	Beatrice Cream	800	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
23¼	11⅞	..	Belding Hem	2500	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
14⅜	15⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2500	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	20⅞
20⅝	34	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
41⅝	24½	..	Best & Co	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅛
103¾	53⅜	13⅜	Bethlehem Steel	24800	38¼	37¾	37½	38
26¼	14¾	1b	Beth Steel pf	200	99	99	99	99
14¼	9⅜	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	23⅛	23	23	23¾
16⅛	8½	..	Blaw Knox	700	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
59⅞	30⅝	3	Boeing Airplane	700	14¾	14	14¼	14¼
26⅜	21	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	700	45⅝	45¼	45¼	46
53¾	28¼	2	Borden	2500	24½	24	24	24
48⅜	24½	2	Borg Warner	800	50⅝	49⅞	50	50¼
15½	7½	.40	Briggs Mfg	1800	45	44½	44½	45
46¾	30½	3	Bridgeport Brass	100	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅜
100	90	6	Brooklyn Man T	600	43⅛	43	43	43
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn M T pf	200	98	98	98	97½
31⅝	14	2	Brooklyn Queens	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
125¼	121¾	7	Brooklyn Q ur	100	20½	20½	20½	21½
8½	4¼	..	Brown Shoe pf	10	121½	121½	121½	..
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
6¾	3¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
2⅜	1⅛	..	Budd Mfg rts	1800	½	½	½	½
50⅛	23	..	Budd Mfg	100	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
8⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg pf	400	46¾	46	46¾	46¾
20⅞	8¼	..	Budd Wheel	3300	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
11	3¾	..	Bullard	700	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¾
20½	13¼	.60	Bulova Watch	400	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
22½	10	..	Burroughs Add	1700	19½	19½	19½	19¾
20⅝	11⅜	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cod	10	14½	14½	14½	14½
			Byers	400	17	16⅜	16¾	16¼

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	32
5⅝	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
23¾	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	1000	23½	22¼	22¾	22⅝
16¾	4¼	.40	Canada Dry	300	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	700	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9½
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	30	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
81½	45⅜	..	Case Thresh	2500	77½	76⅜	76½	77¼
118	63½	4	Case Thresh pf	100	116¼	115½	115½	118
55⅛	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	500	50¼	50	50¼	50¼
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1000	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼
5⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	1700	58½	58	58½	58½
7	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
65¼	23	3†	Certain-Teed pf	20	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	300	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45⅝
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
34½	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & StP (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & StP pf (h)	200	2	2	2	2
12	4⅜	..	Chi & N Western (h)	200	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
2⅞	¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
30	25	2	Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7½	3½	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	25	25	25	25½
74⅜	31	1†	Childs Company	200	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
35⅜	27⅝	1†	Chrysler	8500	69⅞	68½	69¼	69
24⅞	14	2	Cities Service	300	33½	33¼	33¼	33½
19½	15½	.50	City Ice & Fuel	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
33½	9	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	18	18	18	17⅝
107	69¾	7	Collins & Aikman	2300	31	30½	30⅜	30⅝
9	3½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	60	105	104½	105	104
2½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	60	12	12½	12¾	13½
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	4500	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	300	80½	80½	80½	80½
67	37	4	Columbian Carb	300	65	64¾	64¾	65
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	200	68	68	68	69
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	1000	48½	47⅝	48¼	48½
102⅜	97⅞	4½	Comm I Tr 6½%	300	64½	64	64	64
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Comm Solvents	1000	100½	100	100	100½
4	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	1500	19	18¾	18⅞	18⅝
19000	1⅜	..	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	54½	54½	54½	55
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
22½	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	200	16¼	16	16	16¼
34½	14⅞	1	Consol Gas	5000	26¼	25¾	26⅛	25¾
101¾	72⅞	5	Consol Gas pf	300	99	99	99	98
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	500	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
1¼	½	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	4500	12¼	11¾	12¼	11¾
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	200	8	8	8	8⅛
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	3700	4⅝	4¼	4½	4½
42	24	2.40	Cont Baking pf	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14⅜	6¾	..	Cont Can	100	62½	62½	62½	63
42⅜	28¼	1.20†	Cont Dia Fibre	800	84½	84	84	83½
1¾	¾	..	Cont Insurance	300	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
13	8¼	1	Cont Motors	200	37½	37½	37½	38¼
60¾	41⅜	3	Corn Exchange	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
78⅜	60½	3	Corn Products	200	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅛
67⅜	41⅜	..	Cory	200	19¼	19	19¼	19
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
16⅜	12¼	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
36¼	23¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	260	32¼	32¼	32¼	33
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	..
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	500	25¼	24½	24½	25
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	10	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
80¼	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	700	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
22⅝	15	..	Curtis Publishg	120	68	67½	68	67¾
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	17½	17½	17½	18
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	300	102	101	102	103¼
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞

—D—

42	22¾		Deere & Co	4500	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	37¾
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	100	27	27	27	27
43½	22½		Del & Hudson	1300	36	36	36	36¼
19½	11		Del Lack & W	1000	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝
40¾	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	100	38	38	38	..
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	300	40¾	40¼	40¼	..
24	13¼	.75b	Dominion Stores	200	7⅞	7½	7½	..
19	12¾	1½c	Douglas A	2500	30⅝	29¾	30½	30
19	12¾	1	Dresser A	500	22½	22	22	22
135¼	86⅝	3.60†	Dunlap Silk	100	16½	16½	16½	..
			du Pont New	800	128¼	126¼	126⅝	127¼

—E—

8	3¾		Eastern Roll Mill	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
161	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	200	155	155	155	155
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	90	158	157	157	..
29	1⅜	1†	Eaton Mfg	2600	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	26⅜
32½	19¾	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	300	5½	5¼	5½	..
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	4500	29¼	28⅝	29¼	28½
8⅜	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3700	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
28	9½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
32	7		El Pw ¾ L 6% pf	700	20⅝	20	20½	20⅝
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	700	23	22	23	22¾
7⅜	4½		Equitable Off Bld	200	64	64	64	64½
14	7½		Erie RR	1000	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅛
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	500	12⅜	12½	12⅝	13
23¼	15	1	Evans Products	200	18½	18⅜	18¼	18½

—F—

21⅛	⅜	..	Fairbanks Co	30	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
3½	⅞	..	Fajardo Sugar	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
41½	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	400	39	37½	37½	39
18½	13⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
58⅞	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	100	80	80	80	48¾
6¾	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	200	3½	3	3	3
54⅜	20¼	1	Food Mach	100	51	51	51	51
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	15	15	15	15
90	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	20	81	81	81	82
12	4⅝	..	Fuller 2pf	10	9	9	9	9

—G—

10¼	3½		Gen Am Inv	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
44	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	600	39	38¾	38¾	38⅛
20⅜	11¾		Gen Asphalt	400	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
34	17⅜	.60	Gen Baking	800	12	12	12	12
8¼	3¼	..	Gen Bronze	700	7	6⅞	7⅛	7
6½	2	..	Gen Cable	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
15⅝	6	..	Gen Cable A	200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
77½	38½	.50b	Johns Manville					
84¾	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	2100	73	71⅞	72½	72¼
				40	77	77	77	77

—K—

18⅞	7½	.80	Kaufmann D St	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
21½	15¾	.90	Kayser (J) & Co	200	21	21	21	20⅞
24⅝	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W	1300	22	21¾	21¾	20⅞
8¾	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	1800	20¾	20	20	20¼
18¼	10¼	.50†	Kelvinator Corp	2400	12	11⅞	12	12
26⅛	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	6900	24¾	24½	24⅝	24½
5⅜	3	..	Kinney & Co	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
38	23	..	Kinney & Co pf	14100	25	24½	25	24
27½	17¾	1	Kresge	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
13½	9¼	.50	Kresge pf	1400	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	29
32⅜	26⅜	2.40	Great West Sug	2600	57	56¼	57	57⅛
62¼	20½	..	Greyhound Co (Del)	10	77	77	77	..
80	48	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf					

—H—

12¼	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	300	11½	10⅞	11½	11
97	63	..	Hamilton W pf	30	95½	95½	95½	96
28	16	1	Harbison Walker	700	25	24¾	25	24¼
12⅞	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	500	10	10	10	10
19¼	5¾	..	Hayes Body	900	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
25½	11	1	Hercules Motors	1100	16	15¾	16	15⅞
15¾	8⅜	..	Holland Furnace	1500	16	15¾	16	15⅞
42	30⅞	2.50	Hollander	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3⅝	1½	..	Houdaille Her A	200	40	40	40	40½
43	31	1	Houdaille Her B	4200	21⅜	20¾	21¼	21
3⅝	1½	..	Houston Oil vtc n	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
56	43	3†	Howe Sound	100	71	71	71	73
13½	6½	..	Hudson & Mn	100	49½	49	49½	49
3⅞	3¼	..	Hudson Motor	4300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
			Hupp Motors	600	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

—I—

17¾	9½		Ill Central	33	23½	23½	1.60	
95½	46¼	2†	Indus Rayon	5200	16⅝	16½	16¼	16¼
5⅝	2¼		Inland Steel	2200	31½	31½	31½	30⅝
25⅝	4¾	.15	Inspiration Cop	700	93	92½	91	93
23⅝	8¾		Insuranshare

Business and Industry

Sellers' Market in Wheat Holds Prices Near $1 Bushel Level

Commerce and Finance

President Lauds Resigning SEC Chairman's Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 21—The resignation of Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy from the Securities and Exchange Commission was accepted by President Roosevelt yesterday, after an exchange of letters which gave proof of the strong personal ties between the two men. The President in his letter praised Mr. Kennedy for "winning the confidence of the general investing public and of the financial community for the protection of both of which these statutes were designed."

Observers feel that the successor to the post of chairman will be one of the three members of the commission who have been active in the administration of the act—James S. Landis, Robert E. Healy and George C. Mathews. The other member, J. D. Ross of Seattle, has not yet been inducted into office. Each of the three have at one time or another acted as chairman in Mr. Kennedy's absence.

President Roosevelt's letter follows:

"Dear Joe:

"Of course I am very sorry to let you go, but you rightly remind me that you accepted the chairmanship of the Securities and Exchange Commission with the distinct understanding that your private affairs would not permit you to stay beyond a year. You have done better than that and I cannot, in fairness, now ask you to remain after Sept. 23.

"You undertook a pioneer piece of administration, the successful achievement of which was as difficult as it was important for the country. Under your leadership, the Securities and Exchange Commission took two of the most important regulatory measures ever passed by the Congress—the Securities Act and the Stock Exchange Act—and administered them so effectively as to win the confidence of the general investing public and of the financial community, for the protection of both of which these statutes were designed.

"You have, indeed, every right to feel that the Securities and Exchange Commission is now a going concern and that the major lines of policy for the administration of the Securities Act and the Stock Exchange Act have been firmly laid. Such a result never just happens. It comes to pass only through skill, resourcefulness, good sense and devotion to the public interest. All your colleagues, I know, have contributed in full measure to the fine results that the commission has accomplished. But every group, no matter how able, requires leadership. In you, your colleagues have had an able leader.

"And so I am extremely sorry that your personal circumstances compel you to retire from the chairmanship of the Securities and Exchange Commission. But you are wholly right in assuming that in retiring from your administrative post you do not cease to be a member of my Administration. Quite the contrary. In the future, as in the past, I shall freely turn to you for support and counsel.

"I hope that you will have a delightful trip and a good vacation. Be sure to come to see me and tell me about it when you get back.

"My best wishes to you,

"Always sincerely,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Honeywell Concern Calls Preferred Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 21—Redemption on Oct. 31, at $105 a share plus accrued dividend, of 5000 shares of its outstanding 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, has been called for by the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company. Stock to be called for redemption will be determined by lot from the list of stockholders at the close of business on Sept. 20.

In connection with the redemption, directors of the corporation today declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the shares of preferred stock to be called for redemption, payable Oct. 31 to stockholders of record Sept. 20, and also declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred shares to be outstanding after the redemption, payable Jan. 1, 1936, to stockholders of record Dec. 15, 1935.

OBrion Russell & Co.
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of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston — Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway, New York — Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 21

Bank Debits Rise 14 P. C. in August

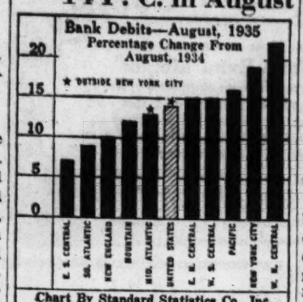

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Standard Statistics Company index of bank debits for August, excluding New York City, was 84 (1920-24 equals 100), an increase of 14 per cent as compared with the similar month last year.

For the first eight months of the year, the gain over 1934 was 13.5 per cent.

Chinese Cotton Acreage Estimate Is Reduced 24 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Latest estimates for the 1935 cotton crop in North China and in six of the seven producing provinces of South China indicate 2,547,000 bales from 5,209,000 acres compared with the record crop in these provinces last year of 3,125,000 bales from 6,827,000 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Acting Agricultural Commissioner in Shanghai.

This represents a reduction of 24 per cent in acreage and of 19 per cent in production compared with 1934. The reduced acreage is largely the result of dry weather in North China at planting time, but weather conditions in most producing areas have been favorable since then. Some areas in South China had too much rain early in July but recent warm and dry weather has been beneficial. In many areas, especially in the lower Yangtse Valley, the crop is about 10 days late.

The average area and production of cotton in the 11 provinces during the five years ended with the 1933-34 season was 5,483,000 acres and 2,269,000 bales annually, according to the Chinese Cotton Statistical Association. American cotton has been widely planted in China, but due to differences in soil, climatic conditions, and methods of cultivation, and also to the fact that the original American seed in some areas has undergone changes and degeneration, the crop is of a wide range of quality.

Weekly Index Of Industrial Activity

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Associated Press weekly index of industrial activity was slightly lower today at 70.1, compared with 70.2 last week and 58.0 for the comparable week a year ago.

The reduced level of automobile output—manufacturers are still in the throes of preparing for new models—again was the most important factor in the decline.

Steel-mill activity and electric-power production received seasonal setbacks, according to the indices, largely reflecting the transition staged in the automobile industry. Cotton manufacturing activity, on the other hand, improved somewhat.

Total carloadings were up sharply more than seasonally, with gains not only in the coal classification, but in the merchandise groups as well.

The index, based on 1929-30 as 100, and adjusted for seasonal variation, follows with the corresponding index figures for its component parts:

	Latest week	Prev. week	Year ago
Composite Index	70.1	70.2	58.0
Auto production	*14.6	15.6	44.5
Steel mill activity	64.8	66.7	28.0
Cotton mfg. activity	87.4	86.2	59.9
Electric pwr product.	100.9	101.4	93.2
Residential building	42.6	42.6	16.2
Total carloadings	67.7	64.3	62.5

*—New 1935 low.

Wholesale-Retail Business Extends Previous Upturns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The extension of previous gains in the retail trade during the past week and the increased selling staffs which have become necessary indicate the reception which consumers have accorded the fresh merchandise of the new season, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet.

"Retail sales continued to rise, with a wider variety of merchandise included in the demand, which leaned strongly toward quality goods," the report said. "Rising quotations and underestimated consumers' requirements forced merchants into wholesale markets to fill broken lines and to cover as far ahead as possible. In contrast to the declining trend a year ago, industrial operations were set higher.

Clothing Trade Good

"The outstanding gains for the week were registered for women's wear, men's clothing and hats, dry goods, and shoes. For millinery, gloves, and bags the largest volume in many seasons is being built up, while buying of sport coats, furs, and jewelry expanded. Demand for house-furnishings, curtains, and rugs was stronger.

"The upswing was slower in those districts where the weather turned somewhat warmer," the survey continued. "The average gain for the country ranged from 10 to 22 per cent over the 1934 comparative, with cities reporting a decline the exception. With constant industrial betterment, sales in the New England states were up 10 to 18 per cent, although larger increases were set down for some of the textile and shoe-producing centers. Of outstanding significance was the gain of 12 to 20 per cent in the East, where the improvement had been trailing that of other sections.

"The passing of the cool spell lowered sales for the week in the Southwest and narrowed the spread over a year ago to 9 to 16 per cent. While heavy rains in cotton-growing areas have dimmed prospects slightly, buying in the South expanded sufficiently to lift totals 14 to 22 per cent.

"With rural sections leading, volume rose 20 to 30 per cent for the week in the Middle West and 14 to 25 per cent over 1934. Strikes interfered with distribution in the Northwest, reducing the gain to 18 to 26 per cent. Further broadening of demand on the Pacific Coast carried the average higher than last year by 10 to 25 per cent.

Wholesale Volume Rises

"With gains of 25 to 50 per cent becoming more numerous in many divisions, volume of wholesale orders thus far this season is estimated conservatively at 8 to 20 per cent in excess of that of a year ago," says the report.

"While there were fewer buyers at the leading centers during the week, the monthly average of registrations for the first eight months of this year was higher by 23 per cent than for the comparative 1934 period at some of the principal markets.

"Orders from rural areas are contributing a larger bulk from week to week, and some of the mail-order houses report the largest shipments at this season since 1929, with the trend strongly toward higher-priced merchandise."

N. Y. Reserve Bank Directors Committee

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—S. Sloan Colt, president of the New York State Bankers Association, announced the appointment of a committee on nominations for directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York today.

They include W. W. Maloney 3d, Poughkeepsie, chairman; Thomas R. Dwyer, Rochester; Howard Bisell, Buffalo, and Frank J. Campbell, Horseheads, all of New York State, and Clarence W. Bell, Stamford, Conn.

Paper-Bag Men From 28 Countries Convene to View Industry's Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — The paper-bag men are here this week, and their convention at the Waldorf-Astoria, with 28 nations represented has the international air of a League of Nation's meeting. Prosaic as the manufacture of paper bags may sound, it becomes positively romantic when you are talking about paper bags for cement, because the extent of that business virtually represents modern cement civilization and is a $20,000,000 industry that turns out 500,000,000 paper bags a year to carry what is practically the whole world's annual supply of cement.

The sessions are conducted in three languages in what is probably the first international business to hold annual conventions all over the globe, and the delegates represent both customers and sellers, so closely are the paper-bag, machinery and cement industries allied. Indeed, the industry is in a sense a world monopoly, since the Bates Valve Bag Corporation, with headquarters in New York City, is responsible for the improvements that made the industry possible and only those cement-makers licensed by it may make the revolutionary-type bags.

This is because the founder of the corporation—A. M. Bates of Chicago—hit on the idea about 35 years ago of substituting bags for barrels for the shipment of cement, and in 1920 finally devised a cheap bag strong enough to carry cement, light enough and flexible enough, with a gusset-valve by which it closes automatically with the pressure of the material. Today the company has adapted its device to other materials, so that the industry now hopes to expand to making bags and machinery to fill the bags to ship the world's supply of sugar, flour and similar foodstuffs.

There are paper-bag men here for the convention from the Far North, Finland, Alaska, Mexico, Brazil, the leading European nations and the Orient. The Japanese delegate, it was said, was too busy following the cement trail in Manchukuo to come this year to a convention which has previously assembled in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and Lucerne and will next year meet in Rome, international affairs permitting.

Marine Insurance Rates Sharply Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Drastic increases in marine insurance rates, in some instances amounting to 150 per cent, Friday, bear witness to the tension in financial circles over fears of war.

The sharpest upturn, 150 per cent, was that on the new rate applied on general cargoes to, from or by way of the Mediterranean or Red Seas, or to or from Italy or Italian possessions. The rate, 12½ cents per $100, compared with 5 cents per $100 Thursday.

Meanwhile, the rate on all other shipments to or from the United Kingdom or Continental Europe was quoted at 2½ cents per $100, an increase of 100 per cent over Thursday.

Rates on the shipment of gold bounded ahead by 35 per cent or more. The rate generally stands at 5¾ cents per $100 compared with Thursday's rate of 4½ cents per $100. These insurance costs were obtainable only by first class passenger liners.

World Industrial Production Gains as Prices Hold Steady

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Industrial production throughout the world as a whole continued to increase during July, says the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. There was general improvement in practically all sections except South and Central America where business activity was dull.

The volume of residential construction continued to increase in England but consumption of coal, electric power and iron and steel was somewhat lower during July than in June. In the absence of serious international complications, a change in the credit policy, or a rapid increase in wage rates, it is considered that the expansion of economic activity in Great Britain is likely to continue during the coming months. Under the influence of a credit policy directed to the maintenance of low interest rates, profitability of British enterprise is still on the upgrade.

International Trade Off

Italian activity continued to be stimulated by orders for military purposes. German and Belgian industry operated at a considerably higher rate than during July, 1934. Political uncertainty in Holland and France continued to react unfavorably on industry, but during early August improvement occurred in the political situation of these countries and business activity revived somewhat.

International trade declined by more than the usual seasonal proportions during June. The total value of foreign trade in terms of gold for 76 countries stood at 32.4 per cent of the average monthly value in 1929, which was 3.6 per cent lower than in June, 1934. The volume of trade, however, remained between 75 per cent and 80 per cent of the 1929 average. Increases in the value of exports were registered in July for Holland, Germany, Japan, Argentina, and the United States.

Unemployment declined during July in England, Germany, and France, but rose 2.7 per cent in the United States.

World Prices Stable

World prices of international staples, as reflected by a composite index, remained unchanged during July. Increases in the price of cotton, silk, tin and wheat were counterbalanced by declines in coffee, copper, rubber and sugar. The combined index remained at 48.5 per cent of the average level during the three-year period 1923-25. Prices of commodities at wholesale rose during July in Germany and Italy, but showed moderate declines in most of the other leading industrial nations.

Security prices were lower at the end of August than at the beginning of the month in Berlin, London and Amsterdam, but were higher in Paris and New York. The average stock prices for 11 major markets declined approximately 2.6 per cent during the month.

Foreign exchange movements in August were less erratic than in the preceding month. The gold currencies remained well above the gold export point. The pound and currencies tied to sterling reached new high points for the year about the middle of the month, but later declined. On Aug. 31 the pound was quoted at $4.96¼, compared with $4.95⅝ at the end of July.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

August witnessed a distinct contrast between the trends of the London and Wall Street stock markets. To begin with, the tail end of London activity overlapped the snout end of the New York boom, but later London's stagnation contrasted with unseasonable buoyancy across the Atlantic.

The fundamental reason was undoubtedly the closer connection of this country with the Abyssinian crisis. The threat of war was coming very near home, and although few people expected that Great Britain would be actually drawn into military conflict the optimism had been drained out of the market's mind by the prospect of a serious, even if localized, assault on international order.

Sagging Market

A policy of wait and see, pursued by public and professional interests alike, inevitably meant a sagging market; for speculative positions must be liquidated sooner or later, and in a slack market it was not the sellers but the buyers who had to be tempted. Partly as a result, partly as a re-enforcement, of this general condition, special weakness developed in some of the markets that had led the rise over the past two years. Gilt-edged naturally suffered particularly from the international uncertainty. The activity of the building trades remained good, but in the group of securities associated with the building boom the material facts seemed already to have been fully allowed for. The same was true of railway securities; for the holiday traffics, though satisfactory, could not be interpreted as an acceleration of the improvement already under way.

The Kaffir Slump

The "Kaffir" market lapsed into a little slump, for reasons of its own. The price of gold had fallen—again partly because of the international uncertainty, though historically war has not proved a bear point for gold, but rather the reverse. But the fact was that even a stable price for gold (that is to say, the absence of any immediate prospect of an appreciable rise in the price) meant small profit-taking after the long upward movement in gold-mining shares. The "stale bulls" might indeed have weakened the market far more than they did, but for one factor which is always of critical importance in the Kaffir market, namely, the existence of rich and powerful "shops"—finance companies which hold great blocks of the leading Rand shares and whose own securities to a great extent replace those of the mining concerns as market counters. Not only are the "shops" in a position to take advantage of any notable fall in Kaffir prices to enlarge their holdings on the decline; they have, besides, a direct interest in checking a serious slump in the values of their portfolios.

These general and special factors combined to cause a state of stagnation that contrasted notably with the concurrent optimism of Wall Street. The tendency, in such circumstances, would presumably be for capital to cross the Atlantic from east to west. It is likely that a certain amount of American money did indeed return to its point of origin, but British investors seem so far to have participated very little in United States markets. There is always a certain amount of current business in what are virtually international securities, but neither American utilities nor American railroads (which in the past have attracted most British capital) have been precisely crying out for safe investment this summer.

British investors are shy of American equities as a class, and will so remain until the future of the New Deal becomes a little clearer. Bonds, on the other hand, offer little or no income attraction beyond what is available on equally good security here. There have been some inquiries about the possibilities of American preferred stocks, and these are as likely as any class to appeal to British capital in the near future. And while the more prominent equities have been eschewed, some people have been considering the prospects for the common stocks of smaller American firms, which may be comparatively sheltered from the presidential wrath to come.

Exchange Risk

In short, such British intervention in Wall Street as there has been lately has been professionally selective and on a very small scale. There have been no legible signs of public interest. But it is worth noting that the exchange problem, which a short while ago would have been regarded as a very serious speculative obstacle to investment in the United States, seems now to have lost much of its deterrent force in the market's mind. This implies two expectations—that the United States Administration will refrain from further artificial manipulation of the currency, and that sterling can and will be held for some time to come at approximately its present ratio with the dollar.

One further important factor must be mentioned. The British investment trusts were, many of them, badly stuck in American securities when the 1929 collapse came. They have hung on, losing no opportunity of liquidating when they could, but generally awaiting a long-deferred recovery. Once bit, twice shy. Their determination to quit the American field as soon as they can recoup written-down book values may be modified but it will not be deflected by an improvement in economic prospects in the United States. Hence, any flow of new money from London to Wall Street is likely to be offset by a counter flow of old money from Wall Street back to London.

Editor Is 'Amazed' At South Africa's Purchasing Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—"When I left New York," Mr. Franklin Johnston, editor and co-publisher of the "American Exporter," said on his arrival here, "I had the impression that South Africa was the most prosperous country in the world. I knew that it was today the second largest overseas market for American finished manufactures, exceeded only by the United Kingdom. It is, for example, the largest foreign buyer of American motor cars, largest buyer of American radios, second largest buyer of American electric refrigerators and fourth largest buyer of American trucks.

"I have not been in South Africa long, but I still have my opinion about the country's prosperity. I have yet to hear a single businessman complain about business. It is the first time I have experienced this in any country I have visited in six years, and I have been to Mexico, Cuba, France and Spain, besides traveling in the United States.

"I have been amazed at the purchasing power of a country with such a small European population."

Reorganization Of Inland Steel Co.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Stockholders of the Inland Steel Company have approved a plan for reorganization involving the outright purchase of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., largest steel distributors in the country.

The plan amended Inland's charter to increase the 1,200,000 shares of no par common to 1,600,000. Of the increase, 240,000 shares will be used to purchase Ryerson. The remainder, P. D. Block, president of the company, said, will be held in the treasury.

Ryerson stockholders are to receive 59 shares of Inland for each 100 shares of Ryerson.

Wheat Reaches Highest Levels In Many Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—World markets for wheat all showed big advances this week, and although profit-taking was heavy, and caused moderate recessions from the top figures, the range of prices at all points was maintained at the highest levels in many months.

The world situation has shifted in recent months from one in which the buyers had the advantage to a sellers' market. Canada has the only sizable exportable surplus, and the Canadians are noted for their tendency to hold if they have any advantage at all.

The prolonged drought in Argentina has resulted positively in curtailing the acreage to the extent of about 33 per cent, and potentially in lowering the condition materially on the seeded acreage.

The Argentine conditions resemble those which resulted in short crops of hard winter wheat in the United States the last two or three years.

Not only are the Argentine conditions unfavorable for the new crop, with estimates of the exportable surplus all the way from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels, but both Argentina and Australia probably will be sold out of wheat by the end of this crop year. Total stocks in both countries are only about 30,000,000 bushels.

Russian Shipments

Russia is shipping at the rate of about 1,000,000 bushels a week, but her offers have been advanced with those of other shippers, while on the other hand France has retired from the export field, and the United States has shifted from an export position to that of importer. Italian needs are expected to absorb part of the Russian offerings.

Owing to big receipts in this country, foreign markets advanced ahead of us for a time, but this week bullish sentiment crystallized rapidly as the result of war rumors and the Argentine crop reports, and at one time all deliveries here sold at $1 or over.

Deliveries on September contracts have dwindled to small proportions, and there has been little pressure of soft winter wheat. Premiums hold at high levels compared with the futures, and the fact that milling needs make for extravagant cash prices is also a factor in stimulating heavy country marketings of hard winter and spring wheats. Northwest advices suggest a diminishing volume of receipts from now on. Visible stocks have increased substantially, but are still far below the total of a year ago.

Domestic trade in flour has stepped up sharply the last two weeks, and in spite of the advance in world prices there has been a much more active demand for Canadian wheat. Mill buying of wheat futures has been heavy at times this week, against increased flour sales.

September Corn Up

Since the first of the month Buenos Aires wheat prices advanced about 20 cents a bushel with only a moderate setback. Argentine shippers are said to be oversold against the old crop supplies, while farmers in Argentina are inclined to hold remaining stocks.

In corn there was a sharp advance in September delivery, and the cash market held strong as a rule, although premiums were reduced a little with the big upturn in September. The new crop months were moved up a little, but rallies were hard to hold as weather conditions during the week were ideal, and the crop is maturing rapidly. Country offerings are still too small to suggest any great quantity back, and feeders are expected to need about all the old corn that is available.

There is not much disposition to press the selling side of the December corn as the gap between the old cash corn basis and the present price of December is too great to suggest any great rush to market the new corn. Weather conditions in late fall also will play a big part, and the level of corn loans to be fixed for the coming season by the AAA also will be a big influence.

Boston Edison Co.'s Income Reduced

For the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1935, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston reports income available for interest and dividends of $8,421,550, a reduction of $850,151 from the comparative figure at Aug. 31, 1934.

Operating revenues for the 12-month period were $29,802,136, an increase of $55,831 over the operating revenues for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1934. Offsetting this small increase, however, operating expense and taxes in the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1935, were $704,772, higher than in the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1934. As a result of interest savings, totaling $985,358, during the year the income balance of the company at Aug. 31, 1935, was $5,266,942, an increase of $135,207 from the comparative figure at Aug. 31, 1934.

For the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1935, dividends have been paid at the rate of $8 a share and totaled $4,279,000. In the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1934, during 10 months of which dividends were paid at the rate of $10 a share, they totaled $5,170,458.

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Industrial Chieftain

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John D. Edgerton
President of the Southern States Industrial Council

SEC Asks Utility Leaders to Talk Over Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The Securities and Exchange Commission has made public the list of 11 executives of public utilities who have been invited to meet here Sept. 25 with the SEC to discuss preliminary registration forms and regulations dealing with conditions of exemption from the provision of the Public Utility Act.

It is hoped that as a result of the meeting final drafts will be completed which will cover the provisions of the law without causing unnecessary trouble and expense to the utilities.

Executives of various utilities have been asked to confer, Mr. Kennedy said. Also that it would be necessary to increase the personnel of the SEC to administer the new utility act but that this would be done gradually.

The executives to whom the invitations were extended follow: C. E. Groesbeck, chairman, Electric Bond and Share Company, New York; James F. Fogarty, president, North American Company, New York; Wendell L. Willkie, president, Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, New York; John J. O'Brien, chairman, Standard Gas and Electric Company, Chicago; John E. Zimmerman, president, United Gas Improvement, Philadelphia; Daniel C. Green, president, Middle West Utilities Company of Chicago, Chicago; Frank D. Comerford, director, Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston; W. Alton Jones, vice-president, Cities Service Company, New York; Frederick H. Burroughs, vice-president, Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company, New York; H. Hobart Porter, president, American Water Works, New York, and William Chamberlain, chairman, United Electric Chicago.

Roosevelt Appoints Group to Stabilize Troubled Coal Trade

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt last night named the commission of five to administer the undertaking of stabilizing the long-troubled bituminous coal industry and also a labor board of three to consider working disputes.

The two important agencies were appointed as coal operators and miners sought vainly to reach an agreement on wages.

The five men of the coal commission represent a varied group from all sections of the country. The labor board includes representatives of the producers, the employees and the public.

The commission members are: George E. Acret, of California; Charles S. Hosford Jr. of Pennsylvania; Walter H. Maloney, of Missouri; C. E. Smith, Fairmont, West Virginia, publisher, and Percy Tetlow, of Columbus, Ohio.

The President also named the bituminous coal labor board created by the new act. These members are: Lee Gunther, of Tennessee, to represent the producers; John J. O'Leary, of Pennsylvania, to represent the employees, and John M. Paris, of Indiana, to represent the public.

Three Banks Open in Week And Include Three States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—There were three new banking offices opened during the past week and included three states, according to Rand McNally & Co.

The new banks are located in the states of Alabama, Georgia and Indiana.

The report also shows one change in title and one reorganization.

Southern Industry Is Girding Itself To Assert Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21 — In a general attack on the increasing tax burden and the extension of federal powers into fields which states have hitherto considered their province, directors of the Southern State Industrial Council in a specially called meeting here adopted a set of resolutions of principle maintaining that "while southern industry recognizes its obligations to promote and maintain economic stability and good government, it is also firm in the belief that it has rights as strong as its obligations."

John E. Edgerton, guiding influence in the Southern States Industrial Council, has been presenting the manufacturer's and businessman's side of the various controversial problems which Congress has attempted to solve through recent legislation.

Asserting that "speaking generally, industry has operated in the South for several years for benefit of its employees and the tax-gatherer, the owners receiving little or nothing," the directors issued the following statement:

"Southern industry has something besides obligations. It, too, has rights and these rights it hopes and expects by common counsel and collective action to maintain. To be specific:

"1. The Federal Government must confine its activities strictly within the boundaries fixed by the Constitution of the United States.

"2. The organic law of the nation must be modified, if at all, only in the orderly method provided for therein, and not be either legislative abdication or administrative usurpation.

"3. The tax burden should be shared by the public as a whole, distributed on an equitable basis, to raise only that revenue essential for the proper functions of government. The taxing power must not be used as a method to make effective the social views of politicians. Public expenditures must be curtailed and the federal budget must be balanced.

"4. Business is the legitimate field for the individual. The Federal Government should not compete, either directly or through holding companies, such as the Inland Waterways Corporation and the Tennessee Valley Authority, with its taxpaying citizens.

"5. NRA, or its function under some other name, is destructive of the proper interests of southern industry, clearly inconsistent with our organic law, and must not be re-established.

"6. Labor—whether organized or not—should be treated fairly; but, it must not be permitted to interfere with the proper rights of others. It must be made responsible, as are all others, for what it does or authorizes, and must stand or fall, in public opinion, on its merits.

"7. Public officials must be chosen by reason of their character, ability, and experience—party servility is not enough. Civil service must be extended, not diminished.

"8. The judiciary must be kept free of politics."

Crop Control By Electricity Said To Be Possibility

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Crop control by electricity was forecast by Dr. S. M. Kintner, vice-president of the Westinghouse Company, in a talk before the Advertising Club of New York.

"The possibilities," he said, "appear almost limitless. In addition to the usual applications of power and light, much can be expected from the control of insects that now infest grains and plants.

"What will be the effect of plant growth of these new uses of radiations? No one can tell, without extended trials. The treatments of some kinds of radiations like X-rays are known to influence the plants' characteristics to such an extent that new varieties are thereby created.

"One need go but a step more to imagine conditions of selection by some such means that would permit of destroying the undesired weeds and thus render available all the food wasted by weeds."

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Ethiopian Terrain Unsuited to Ideas Of Warfare Today

(Continued from Page 1)

istration, the Ethiopian army is most backward, but this is to some extent made up for by the exceptional fighting quality of the men and the nature of the country in which they have to fight. But one of the most important factors in favor of the Ethiopians is the utter unsuitability of their country for modern methods of warfare.

Aviation loses much of its power when machines have to fly at least 12,000 feet in the mountain districts, where landing is almost out of the question. Tanks are of little use against a mobile and harassing enemy. Artillery power is considerably reduced by lack of adequate targets.

Prepare for Attack

Meanwhile, every preparation is being made here to meet an Italian attack. It is expected that the main attack would come from the direction of Eritrea, which has the distinct advantage over Italian Somaliland of being nearer to Italy. It is thought that Aksum, Adowa and Adigrat would be the primary objectives of an Italian army based on the Massawa-Asmara-Agordat Railway, with secondary objectives at the towns of Gondar and Makale.

The advantages of this plan from the Italian point of view are that the capture of Aksum and Adowa would have a great moral influence, the former being the ancient capital of Ethiopia and traditional home of the Queen of Sheba, while the latter is the scene of Italy's former defeat. There is also the value of occupying one of the most fertile districts of the country. It is then thought likely that a simultaneous advance, based on Assab, might be made from the southeastern end of Eritrea toward the Awash River, with raids on the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway.

Water Important

In Italian Somaliland it is expected that the Italians would advance toward the mountains as far as water and other communications permitted, but would make a point of holding the line of wells in the neighborhood of Ualual, thereby ensuring their control over the Ogaden. It is also thought possible that the Italians might make use of the waters of the Juba River and its tributaries in an effort to penetrate in the direction of Ginir, the object being to construct a dam in the upper reaches of the Juba River with a view to irrigation further south.

In any case, it seems unlikely that the Ethiopians would descend to the low-lying and unhealthy parts of their country to engage the Italians on unfavorable terms.

In order to meet the danger of Italian attacks, the Ethiopians have concentrated large bodies of troops in the provinces of Gojam, Asmara and Tigré in the north; in the province of Wallo under the Duke of Harrar, the heir-apparent; in the country of the Danakil and at Harrar in the east; in the neighborhood of Ualual in the southeast; and round Addis Ababa in a southwesterly direction.

Uncertainties

To what extent the Ethiopians can count on the support of frontier tribes, such as the Somalis, largely depends on the march of events. Yet native travelers reaching here from the Eritrean frontier districts emphatically state that the people of Asmara, and that part of Tigré which was formerly Ethiopian and is now Italian, would rise against the Italians in the event of war being declared. Such statements, however, have to be taken with reserve.

The position of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway is difficult. While it is the only railway line of communication between Ethiopia and the outside world, it is a French company, and could be seized by the Italians, if they succeeded in penetrating 200 miles from Eritrea into Ethiopian territory. Its chief sources of value to the Ethiopians are as a means of maintaining rail communications between Addis Ababa and Harrar, and as an inlet for the importation of arms and munitions from Europe and elsewhere.

To the Italians, on the other hand, it could only be of material use after a long advance over the most forbidding country, open all the time to a flank attack from the Wallo direction. It therefore seems that the Ethiopians would in any case try to keep the railway open from Addis Ababa to Diredawa, for Harrar, dealing with the section from Diredawa to the frontier of French Somaliland as circumstances demanded.

Hawaiian Detects Water Leaks By Listening to Pipe Mains

David Kali

Using Iron Pipe to Discover Underground Leaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Locating leaks in underground water pipes is the unusual profession of David Kali, Hawaiian living in this city.

No digging is required when Mr. Kali hunts a leak, and for several years he has been locating them almost to the inch. He simply listens.

Years ago when Mr. Kali first went to work for the board of water supply he was impressed at the great waste from leaks in water lines and the time spent in locating and repairing them.

For several years he has been locating all the leaks in this city by pressing one end of a pipe against the bone in front of his ear and the other end on the ground. Efforts to train others have failed, so Mr. Kali enjoys the monopoly of leak locating in this city.

To begin with, Mr. Kali knows the water system of the city thoroughly. When there is a leak in some section of the system he goes along the ground above the line listening inch by inch until he locates it. Much of his work is done between midnight and dawn when there is little noise from traffic.

When it was found that Mr. Kali could not pass his talents along to various assistants assigned to him by the board of water supply, he was asked the secret of his profession. He explained that his failure as an instructor was not due to the inability of his pupils to hear as well as he can but to their lack of faith in their mission.

Recently workmen began digging up a city street before calling on Mr. Kali. That night he spent several hours "listening" with his iron rod and located the leak—three blocks away!

Law Dean Moves To Presidency Of State University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Described as a young man "who has no habits but work," Harmon White Caldwell, newly elected president of the University of Georgia, succeeds Dr. S. V. Sanford, recently chosen as chancellor of the University System of Georgia, on July 1. Mr. Caldwell at present is dean of the Lumkin law school of the university. Born in Haralson, Ga., in 1899, he received his elementary education in Meriwether county and Atlanta schools. He was valedictorian of the 1917 graduating class of Boys' High School, Atlanta. Entering the University of Georgia in the fall of that year, he completed the requirements for the A. B. degree in two years, taught school for a year in Sasser, and for the next three years was a student in the Harvard Law School, from which he received the LL. B. degree in 1924. Since his graduation, he has practiced law in Atlanta and has been on the law faculties of Emory University, Atlanta, and of the University of Georgia.

Standards

Upon notification of his election, Mr. Caldwell said:

"The chief problem of the university, as I see it, is to continue unbroken the present efforts of the faculty and previous administrations to improve the standards of the institution and to bring it into closer relationship with the people of Georgia. I expect to lean heavily upon the advice and assistance of my predecessor, Dr. S. V. Sanford, who will be my chief as chancellor of the university system."

Mr. Caldwell is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity; Chi Phi, the American Bar Association, Georgia Bar Association, Atlanta Bar Association, and Lawyers' Club of Atlanta. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Baptist church. While at Harvard he was on the staff of the Harvard Law Review and worked with the Harvard legal aid bureau. He has contributed to numerous legal journals.

Sanford Goes Up

Dr. Sanford, who was recently chosen chancellor of the University System of Georgia, succeeding Philip Weltner, resigned, has been connected with the University of Athens since 1903 and has been a professor in the English department, founder and first head of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, faculty chairman of athletics, dean of the university, and president of the institution. He was for many years president of the Southern (Athletic) Conference and was the moving spirit in the construction of a stadium on the university campus, which bears his name.

To succeed Mr. Caldwell as dean of the Law School, the regents have chosen Judge Lucian P. Goodrich of Griffin, a member of the university graduating class of 1906, a former member of the Court of Appeals, and at present a member of the firm of Beck, Goodrich and Beck.

British Treasury Gets Big Revenue From Oil Fuel Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Treasury is expecting a large addition to its revenue from the new tax of 8d. a gallon on heavy oil fuel which has now come into force here.

Previously the tax was only 1d. a gallon. The 700 per cent increase, allied to the continually increasing use of heavy oil engines in motor vehicles, is expected to bring in a considerable sum. From London's buses alone the Treasury will receive £55,000 a year, the London Passenger Transport Board estimates.

The board has 800 heavy-oil engined buses. Each week six new ones are added to the fleet. The oil tax will raise the expenses of each bus by nearly £70 a year.

The number of oil-fired vehicles is rapidly increasing throughout Britain. More than 2700 new heavy-oil vehicles have appeared on British roads since September, 1934. The total now exceeds 9500.

Despite the fact that the 8d. tax will sweep away much of the initial cost advantage of the oil-burning motor vehicle as against the gasoline engine, since it means that oil fuel now costs 1s. 1d. a gallon compared with the 1s. 3d. of some gasoline, the oil engine still gains on account of lower fuel consumption.

Hull Sets Up Munitions Board

(Continued from Page 1)

scrap iron exporters, and the like, unless war actually occurs, seems insuperable.

Does Not Preclude Action

This, however, does not close the door to such action. There remains, the State Department points out, the second phase of the neutrality resolution. Under this the President must wait till hostilities actually begin.

Then he may lay an embargo on very broad terms. Indications are that, if such eventuality arises, the President will be guided by the spirit and tenor of the act, rather than by quibbling over vague phrases. As interpreted by the State Department, the purpose of the act was "to keep the United States out of trouble." If that means a ban on raw materials, it is likely to be imposed.

Collective Attitude Withdrawn

America's export attitude in the face of collective European efforts for security, or to invoke sanctions, have hardly even been discussed here as yet, certainly not with the press.

Norman Davis, Mr. Roosevelt's Ambassador-at-Large, gave assurances in Geneva some years back that the United States would not block collective international efforts to curb an aggressor by a narrow interpretation of its neutrality rights. Whether that attitude still holds is not disclosed at the Department of State.

The State Department now maintains the following arms licensing systems, or embargoes: China, imposed, March 4, 1922; Cuba, June 29, 1934; Honduras, March 22, 1924; Nicaragua, Sept. 15, 1926; Paraguay and Bolivia, 1934.

Government Must Consent

In the case of the first four, no arms may be shipped except under license, and the license is issued by the State Department only with the consent of the Government. The arms embargo to the Chaco countries is mandatory, with no license exceptions.

Furthermore, from time to time, other embargoes have been imposed. Munitions carrying American war secrets may not be exported; there are regulations governing arms sent to Latin-American countries in times of civil strife; also to regions covered by extraterritorial agreements.

The arms embargo work has been handled by Mr. Green, recognized State Department expert on the subject.

He was born in Cincinnati, April 12, 1887, graduated from Princeton, 1908, studied at the University of Paris and took advance work at Princeton. He was teaching history when the war broke out, and before America's entry joined the Hoover Commission for relief in Belgium.

Following two years there he became major in the American army, 1917-1919; the last part of this service seeing him directing relief in Roumania and the Near East. He taught history and politics at Princeton, 1920-30 and joined the State Department in the latter year.

Set-Up of the New Office

The order setting up the office follows:

An office is hereby established in the Department of State to be known as the office of arms and munitions control to which the following duties are assigned:

1. Registration of manufacturers, exporters, importers of articles proclaimed by the President to be arms, ammunition and implements of war, the export or import of which without a license would be a violation of any law of the United States.

2. Issuance of licenses for the exportation or importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war under such regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

Will Regulate Sale

3. Such supervision of international traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war as falls within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State under treaties and statutes.

Joseph C. Green has been appointed chief and Charles W. Yost has been appointed assistant chief of the office of arms and munitions control.

The office will report through Assistant Secretary Moore.

The symbol designation will be CA.

The office will be located temporarily in WE.

Knox Urges Tariff And Export Bounty To Protect Farmer

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, Sept. 21 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago newspaper publisher, in a speech last night, proposed restricted imports of staple agricultural products and the establishment of an export bounty for American farmers as substitutes for the New Deal's policy of restricting production to increase farm prices.

Colonel Knox, regarded as a possible Republican presidential nominee, addressed the Seventh Congressional District Republican rally here. Asserting that the future prosperity of American business depends upon "an intelligent, sound, successful farm policy," Colonel Knox said that in his opinion such a policy must include:

"A tariff high enough to insure the full domestic market to the American farmer.

"Some form of export bounty which would insure to the individual farmer, whether his particular product was sold in the domestic market or sold abroad, the benefit of the domestic price.

"An intelligent, persistent expansion of world markets for American farm products.

"Utilization of farm-grown commodities in industry," by applying "the tremendous strides which organic chemistry has made in the last few years."

Schoolboy Patrols In Place of Police Opposed by P.T.A.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Schoolboy traffic patrols that guard the nation's children on their daily trips to classes were criticized as a menace to youth today by the executive committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

A demand that the practice of "substituting school safety patrols for policemen" be abandoned throughout the country was voted at the close of a five-day meeting of the congress's guiding bodies.

The peril involved in the student patrol system—in use in cities and towns over the land—has been demonstrated by frequent accidents, the protest said.

The committee voted to cooperate with the New Deal in its National Youth Administration. Through local parent-teacher units, a national committee will help the Administration in carrying out its plans to spend $50,000,000 to help young men and women through school and into jobs and community activities.

On the committee are: Mrs. William F. Bannerman, Washington, chairman; Mrs. Frederick Devere, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Hugh Bradford, Sacramento, Calif.; Mrs. Scott West, Hot Springs, Ark., and Dr. William McKinley Robinson, Kalamazoo, Mich.

New Bonus Battle Begins as Legion Gathers in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21 (AP)—A vanguard of the American Legion marched on St. Louis today to head the attack in a new battle for the bonus.

The Legionnaires' movement on the city for their annual national convention opening Monday already was assuming major proportions, and Legion officials estimated there would be between 70,000 and 90,000 visitors here by tonight. They predict more than 200,000 will be on hand for the opening.

First preliminary meetings were held yesterday. The resolutions assignment committee spent the day examining 736 resolutions presented for consideration of the convention by the 58 Legion departments.

These showed that the bonus bill will again be a major concern of the convention.

Resolutions for bonus payment have been received from 45 of the 48 domestic departments, each representing a state. Last year the Legion demanded immediate payment after 38 states had presented similar resolutions. None of the resolutions want the bonus payment involved with inflation of "unrelated matter."

About half of the resolutions considered deal with rehabilitation of war veterans, their dependents, widows and orphans.

Among the convention arrivals late yesterday were Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, and Mrs. Woodring. In an interview Mr. Woodring asserted the United States would not participate in another European war.

Aberhart Promises Recall Procedure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A day of reckoning for legislators who fail to live up to their pre-election promises will be provided for by an act of the Legislature of Alberta, according to a promise made by Premier William Aberhart in the course of his social credit campaign speeches in the recent provincial election.

Mr. Aberhart stated that should his Social Credit Party be elected to office, recall legislation would be provided whereby, for the first time in the history of Canadian parliaments, the voters would have the right to recall their elected members who fell down on election pledges.

While no details were submitted, it is believed that the new act would provide for a plebiscite to be held in the constituency desiring a recall. Should the majority of votes favor the recall of its elected member, the voters would then hold another bye-election. This act would, in all probability, be patterned after the recall laws of the United States.

Orthoscope Gives Junior a Trip Into Land of Dik-dik and Bongo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—Do the children find you a good conversationalist? If the subject of bongos or aardvarks comes up at home or at the circus, can you discourse learnedly upon them for Junior's benefit or do you lapse into embarrassed silence? Have you ever been caught unable to explain why the dik-dik is seldom seen in daytime?

If so, the answer to your problem is at hand. A member of the Field Museum staff here, H. B. Harte, has written a series of booklets for children—and for those who read to children—which gives authentic animal lore in simplified form. And while father is priming himself with the text, he can hand Junior the "orthoscope" that comes with it and let him see the pictures of the animals in three dimensions.

The orthoscope is a simplified version of the old fashioned stereoscope, that parlor-table delight of an earlier generation. Instead of requiring a pair of photographs and a sizable instrument to get the effect of a deep perspective, the orthoscope does the trick with the simplest form of goggles, one glass of which is blue, the other red, and a picture printed in red with an outlining of blue. Under this glass, African buffalos stand out realistically against a background of hay, the aardvark's snout protrudes into the air and the giant panda nibbles his three dimensional foliage.

Take the Giraffe

And what lore the museum expert brings forth about the animals. Take the giraffe, one of the most familiar of them. After reading this booklet Dad can call Junior's attention to a surprising fact. Although the animal's front legs look much longer than his hind legs, really there is only about 7 inches difference in them. It's the streamlining that makes them look that way. And long as Mr. Giraffe's neck is, it isn't long enough to enable him to reach a juicy bit of foliage tempting him on the ground. That is, not unless he spreads his legs apart in an awkward position.

"The long neck also makes the giraffe a living observation tower," the booklet continues. "When several giraffes are at a waterhole, one stands guard while the others drink. Other animals like to drink while the giraffes are there, as they, too, can share in the guard against danger.

"In regions where water is scarce, giraffes go without it for weeks at a time without discomfort. The giraffe is one of the most peaceful, timid and gentle of all animals. . . . The giraffe is probably the most silent of all large animals."

Watchful Mother

Mrs. Giraffe is a very watchful mother. She and her neighbor giraffes have a day nursery system. That is, sometimes one mother will take care of the children of all the rest of the mothers in the tribe as well as her own, leaving the other parents free to go about their business.

Now about the dik-dik. It looks like an antelope—is one, in fact—and yet is no bigger than a rabbit. The orthoscope shows a charming family of them, mother, father and the child, all showing a striking family resemblance with their big noses. And why doesn't it venture out in daytime? Just shyness, apparently. It feels safer in the dim light.

There's a whole booklet about monkeys and apes, and one about the familiar big animals, such as elephants and rhinoceroses. One learns from them such important facts as that the elephant eats about a half ton of food a day, and that birds become companions of rhinoceroses, following them and warning them when enemies approach by screeching and flapping their wings.

The animals appear to have left their footprints on the margins of these books. Who wouldn't like to follow the footprints?

Turner Sees Routes In Sub-Stratosphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Heavy gas consumption and technical difficulties of flying in the stratosphere will make flying in the upper air lanes a practical impossibility, in the opinion of Col. Roscoe Turner, American airman who holds the transcontinental speed record of 10 hours 2 minutes. He recently visited this city.

In stratosphere flying the cost becomes too great for commercial flying, as motors have to be supercharged and the cabins made airtight, Colonel Turner explained. He predicted that a medium will be established between the stratosphere and the present air lanes where commercial planes can operate economically. The average speed for these commercial planes will be between 250 and 300 miles an hour.

Racing planes will reach a speed of 500 and 600 miles an hour, according to the flier, who himself has flown an airplane over 300 miles an hour. Canadian air facilities were criticized. Colonel Turner contended that Vancouver is the one city with a good airport.

Parolee Gets 25-40 Years

DETROIT, Sept. 21 (AP) — John Dubok, a paroled Massachusetts convict, was sentenced to 25 to 40 years in state prison yesterday after pleading guilty to a double shooting and the attempted hold-up of a manufacturing company here.

Legislature Is Held Winner of 'Spanking'

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 21 (AP)—The Wisconsin Legislature shattered all state endurance records yesterday—and a voter suggested the long-winded law makers should be rewarded with a "good spanking."

The legislators convened last Jan. 9. Since then they have been mulling over, passing or rejecting approximately 1650 bills. They have acted on hundreds of resolutions and indulged in frequent partisan disputes. No bill or resolution is lost in committee. All must be disposed of on the floor.

The Legislature of 1929 set a record for longevity by remaining in session until Sept. 20. That mark went by the boards at noon yesterday.

But here's what "one who wants to see you adjourn" wrote regarding the current session's achievement:

"Please stop quarreling, finish up and adjourn. If you were all little boys of one family your dad would give you all a good spanking. We are almost ashamed to have you at Madison, no matter to which party you belong."

Shipments to Italy Cause of Warning

OTTAWA, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Department of Trade and Commerce said today it had received a cable from the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Milan warning Canadians against exporting goods to Italy without first taking careful steps to insure payment.

The cable, sent by A. B. Muddiman, urged careful dealing with Italian importers because of exchange restrictions by the Italian Government.

"No shipments of goods should be made from Canada to Italy unless the Italian importer has given assurance that he has obtained an import permit from the Italian authorities allowing the importation," it said.

It also urged goods be shipped to Italy only on a basis on which the cash would be made available at the time the Italian importer received the invoice.

The Department said it would publish the cable in its commercial intelligence journal, which will be in circulation in a day or two.

Veterans Re-elect Chief And Name Denver for '36

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21 (AP)—Pledged to campaign for world peace, United States neutrality, and payment of the bonus, Veterans of Foreign Wars broke camp today.

Before bringing their thirty-sixth annual encampment to a close, they re-elected James E. Van Zandt of Altoona, Penna., commander-in-chief for his third term.

Bernard W. Kearney of Gloversville, N. Y., was re-elected senior vice-commander. The veterans voted to hold their 1936 encampment in Denver, Colo., at a date to be fixed by the national commander.

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BACK BAY, 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

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Sublet for 8 months or longer, very attractive apartment; one large room and bath, efficient kitchenette and dinette; air conditioned; ring superintendent's bell, 406 Beacon St., Boston

BROOKLINE, MASS., 149 Winthrop Rd.—7-room heated apartment. LONgwood 4084.

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BOSTON, MASS., 39 Hemenway St.—Nicely furnished, clean, homelike kitchenette apartments; rents reasonable; electric refrigeration; owner management

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Attractive 4-room apartment in private residence, fireplace, veranda, heated garage, refrigeration, storage, hot water, oil burner; quiet neighborhood; adults; $40. Tel. 5997 3M Forest Lane.

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Shipments to Italy Cause of Warning

OTTAWA, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Department of Trade and Commerce said today it had received a cable from the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Milan warning Canadians against exporting goods to Italy without first taking careful steps to insure payment.

The cable, sent by A. B. Muddiman, urged careful dealing with Italian importers because of exchange restrictions by the Italian Government.

"No shipments of goods should be made from Canada to Italy unless the Italian importer has given assurance that he has obtained an import permit from the Italian authorities allowing the importation," it said.

It also urged goods be shipped to Italy only on a basis on which the cash would be made available at the time the Italian importer received the invoice.

The Department said it would publish the cable in its commercial intelligence journal, which will be in circulation in a day or two.

Veterans Re-elect Chief And Name Denver for '36

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21 (AP)—Pledged to campaign for world peace, United States neutrality, and payment of the bonus, Veterans of Foreign Wars broke camp today.

Before bringing their thirty-sixth annual encampment to a close, they re-elected James E. Van Zandt of Altoona, Penna., commander-in-chief for his third term.

Bernard W. Kearney of Gloversville, N. Y., was re-elected senior vice-commander. The veterans voted to hold their 1936 encampment in Denver, Colo., at a date to be fixed by the national commander.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAIN—Must dispose of my Frigidaire, Model 6-35; used only two months, $75. Write Mrs. Mary Wilson, Post Office Box 9, Revere Beach, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MATTAPOISETT, MASS.—For sale or rent, year-round cottage, 7 rooms; near Mattapoisett; just refinished. Phone New Bedford 3659

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FINE used furniture in good taste, inexpensive; new Simmons Beautyrest bedding, studio beds. LLOYDS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 99 Warren St.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished house, 12 master's and 3 servants' rooms, 4 baths, sleeping porches; secluded grounds of unique charm; shown weekdays 9 to 5. Tel. Longwood 1689.

SEAFORD, L. I.—Fully furnished home near Jones Beach, 5 large rooms, bath, extra wash room, dining nook, fire place, lawn, shrubs, near school and church. $50.00. P. O. Box 315, Seaford, N. Y.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St., opposite Winthrop Road—Nicely furnished rooms; fine location; reasonable rates.

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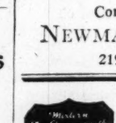
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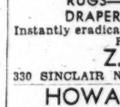
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
100 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

MACON

S. L. ORR COMPANY
JEWELERS
Hotel Dempsey Building


GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

Joe Kidd Co.
"One Price to Everybody"
New Fall Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

STEWART OIL COMPANY
Gasoline—Oil—Storage
GENERAL TIRES
Third and Mulbury Street Phone 4116

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3128
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Norton Frierson
Electrical Contractor
DEALER
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Marnez Shop Millinery
Exclusive Agents for
DUNLAP HATS
3 Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

We Specialize in
Personality Permanents
Shampoo and Finger Waving, Hair Cutting and Manicures by Master Operators
Purcell Beauty Shop
136 Whitaker Dial 5033
and SAVANNAH BEACH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

Let us clean your Winter Garments
NOW
ABBOTT-KNIGHT
Phone 7000
COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

CHARLES J. BARR
25 Years' Experience in High Grade Watch Repairing
Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SO. TRYON STREET

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 45 viale Bianca Maria, Milan; 16 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

AU PAIR POST with German family desired for few months by young woman, university graduate; English lessons or expert secretarial services offered; highest references. Box W-151, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS (Etoile)—Madame Alavoine, 252 Faubourg St. Honoré. Comfortable home for few paying guests. Moderate terms. Tel. Carnot 42-16.

POST WANTED

LADY would like position as typist, or other work in office at Zurich. H. BOGDANSKI, Drosselstrasse 6, Zurich 2.

TWO years Sugar Planter; 6 years' shipping experience England, Spain, South America; 6 year' market research England; good knowledge Spanish, French, German; Englishman (38) seeks opening United Kingdom or elsewhere. Box W-150, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Haus- Und Küchengeräte
Porzellanhandlung
ALOIS TITZE
V. Schönbrunnerstrasse 121 Tel. A 30-4-19
House and Kitchen Utensils

GRAPHISCHES FACHGESCHÄFT
EMIL LOHNER
VIII. Lerchenfelderstrasse 124/126
Fernsprecher A 24-3-81
Druckfarben—Maschinen
Graphische Bedarfsartikel
Agents for Art Printers

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

HATS for LADIES
VALBORG ROCATIS
WORSAAESVEJ 13 ST.
Moderate Prices

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
88 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section

KODAK OPTICIANS DESGRANGES
24 rue de la Pépinière
(Near St. Lazare Station)

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 331126 Post Giro 48511

C. J. COELAND
(BROKER)
Effecten - Coupons
Administraties
Assuranties - Safe Deposit
Anna Paulownaplein 3 Tel. 337284
's Gravenhage, The Hague

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hostyerlaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö: Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11.

Books
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS
CURTAINS—TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

CHAPELLERIE
(HATTERS)
Falkner & Co.
Founded 1825
Gerbergasse 63, Basel, Falkenerstrasse 40.

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel *(Electrician)*

GANTS
pour Dames et Messieurs
CRAVATES
B. RUEFLI
KOHLENBERG 10 (GLOVES)

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

NEUZEITLICHE DRUCKSACHEN
ein- wie mehrfarbig
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638
Printers

AUGUST LEHMANN
Watchmaker
Kornhausplatz 10
Tel. 32.596
Special Repairs Workshop

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.191
DRESS MATERIALS, READY-MADE GOWNS

ERNST STAUB
Möbel- und Tapezierergeschäft
39 Bollwerk 39
Tel. 24.796
(Furniture and Upholstering)

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12
Zentralheizungen
Sanitäre-Anlagen
Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne.
KAISER & CO. A. G. BERNE
Marktgasse—Amthausgasse
SPORT ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

Linen and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

The "Daheim"
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 31
is a Temperance Hotel well known for the excellent variety and substantiality of the meals served in its Restaurants and for its comfortable Hotel rooms.
Parties received. Moderate terms.

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80. Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.-G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars
Repairs Promptly and Efficiently Executed

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER-MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HOPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

WORMSER Successeur
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4
Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

Molkerei A. Hauri
Spezialhaus für feine Milchprodukte
(Dairy)
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 28.25

Salon special pour Dames
Mesdemoiselles Bigler
Bienne
Rue de Nidau 28. Tel. 28.91
Hairdressing

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
PAUL AESCHLIMANN
Bahnhofstrasse 1 Tel. 2885

BÄCKEREI / KONDITOREI
FR. RÜFENACHT
TEA ROOM
Sesslerstr. 5

BIEL—MADRETSCH

H. GUGGISBERG, SOHN
Butchers — Charcuterie
Dauerwurst zum Rohessen
Milde Rauchwaren

NIDAU b/Biel

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Jeder Grösse. Etagenheizungen Oelfeuerungen installiere ich überall, zu ganz günstigen Preisen in besonders guter Qualität.
H. BÜNZLI NIDAU-BIEL
HEIZUNGEN, EXPERTISEN TEL. 37.32
CENTRAL HEATING

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 25 440, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained is RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

ENSEIGNEMENT DU PIANO
COURS DE SOLFEGE
Mme. Wissmer-Imbert,
10 Avenue des Bosquets
Piano Lessons

SINGING LESSONS and FRENCH PHONETICS
Foreign accents corrected
PROF. CECILE AUSPITZ
3 Rue de Carouge Tel. 50.908

Robert Chevallier
30 Rue du Marché, Terrailet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1832

MODES
(Hats)
MLLE. ROSE KELLER
19 BOUL. DU PONT D'ARVE

CHARCUTERIE DE CHENE-BOURG
Mme. Vve. A. TRIBOLET
(A l'arrêt du Tram)
On porte à domicile. Tel. 49.477
(PORK BUTCHER)

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

INTERLAKEN—Unterseen

MATERIALS
For Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Clothing
Also material for household use in well-known qualities, from
Fr. SCHNEIDER-STETTLER

LAUSANNE

AU REVE DES DAMES
MAISON VIENOT
RUE CENTRALE 8 TEL. 25.181
Dresses - Costumes
Speciality of
Jersey Garments. Corsets made to order and ready-made.

PAPIERS PEINTS
Decorators
ADOLPHE MEYSTRE
2 Rue St. Pierre
(Haut Rue de Bourg)

TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.408
Well known for good confectionery.

SPECIAL FURRIER
St. Pierre 2
Latest Models
Repairing
Also made to order.
A. Bira

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.43

MONTREUX

CONFISERIE SPLENDIDE
Opposite Landing-Stage
HIGH CLASS TEA ROOMS
Home-made chocolates and pastries. Finest ingredients, no substitutes used. Large choice of Presents of all kinds. Light Luncheons.

ST. GALLEN

MODES
K. WOLF
BÖRSENPLATZ

ZURICH

We get COLLARS for laundering from all over Switzerland! *(by Parcels Post)*
WASCHANSTALT ZÜRICH A.G.
ZÜRICH-WOLLISHOFEN
TELEPHON NR. 64.200

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Poststrasse 2 Zürich 1

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
WOOLEN, SILK AND COTTON

MAISON BRESIL
L. Bosshard
Usteristrasse 9. Tel. 35.145
Freiestrasse 50. Tel. 44.593
Chocolate: Lindt and Sprungli
A. G. Kilchberg
Biscuits, Coffee without caffein.

ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
MUNTZPLATZ ZURICH 1
Meals at Every Hour

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-Mades to Measure
39 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
(Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily Deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Crosse & Blackwell's Products

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa:
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
TEL. 2-5164 CAPE TOWN BOX 868

DURBAN

West Street, Durban
John Orr & Co
WEST ST. DURBAN
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always.
DURBAN & DISTRICT
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE ST Phone Cen 3055

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
52 ALIWAL STREET Phone 3236
TEL. ADD. SMITHBAT

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs a Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

BUY:—
The Model Dairy
BREAD
19 Varieties Phone 443

Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE, LTD.
Our prices are Bazaar prices
472 WEST STREET Phone 68

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Given
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

MAISON VOGLER
Ladies' Hairdressing, Beauty and Perfume Saloon
362 West Street, Durban Phone 211
Hannah Court, Eloff St., Johannesburg Phone 5767

EAST LONDON

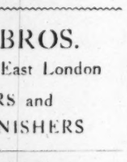
TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

HANSFORD & HANSFORD
Limited
Timber and Joinery
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit
WE STOCK — Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, Etc.
Cor. Webber and Loveday Streets
Phone 33-7178

Geen & Richards
TOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS AND RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
GRUNOW RADIO

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used



Box 816 Phone 2 2162
96 Pritchard Street
"Fanny"
Masterson & Co.
GROCERS and
PROVISION MERCHANTS
C t Main and Bowling Streets
PHONE 24 2348 JEPPESTOWN

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Digglen and I. Perrow.
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs., 70 Pritchard Street

Smart Selection of Pullovers and Slip-overs, 9/6 to 17/6

HAMILTON'S
Pritchard and Joubert Streets

BRENNERS GARAGE
Before Servicing Your Car See Us
Petrol, Oil, Tyres, Etc.
Oil and Greasing
89-91 RISSIK STREET
CORNER DE VILLIERS STREET
MODEL FISH RESTAURANT
for
Dainty Lunches, Teas and Suppers
Re-decorated and ventilated
124 MARKET STREET

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

"JUNE"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
(J. Hutcheson)
60 VON BRANDIS STREET

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
SEE LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-6644
6 Midland House, Fox and Rissik Streets

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

PIETERMARITZBURG

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209 PIETERMARITZ ST. PHONE 3993

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR:—
EUZOL — *Made in Durban*
Floor Polish
Cloudy Ammonia
Salad and Cooking Oil
Sheep Dip
Sheep Marking Oil
Motor Polish
Factory at Jacobs. Phone Rossburgh 18

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-DE-LUXE
Specialists in Catering for WEDDINGS, DANCES, etc.
Reception Room for Hire
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

DAHLIAS (*South African Novelties*)
Catalogue on request.
BULBS *of Every Description*
Indigenous and Acclimatised.
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
sent to all parts of the Union of South Africa.
WAVERDALE SEEDS AND BULBS
(De Mole & Kisch)
Private Bag, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, S. A.

STEEL, MURRAY & CO.
Household and Farm Hardware
Groceries and Provisions
218 CHURCH STREET PHONE 2281
A. E. BUTTERWORTH
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
PETROL, OIL, TYRES
195 Commercial Road Phone 3805

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty., Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The very latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P O Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o. Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
310 GEORGE ST. 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS 89 WILLIAM ST SYDNEY N.S.W.
Telephone FI151 three lines
We offer a helpful dependable service to meet the requirements of the most exacting purchasers of colour plates, half-tone, line blocks

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
GULBRANSEN
Radios, Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

FRED SEARL
FLORAL STUDIOS LTD
49 CASTLEREAGH ST. SYDNEY
(NEAR HOTEL AUSTRALIA)
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TEL. B 6061 CABLE ADDRESS
THREE LINES FREDSEARL

HIGH GRADE GROCERY
KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
ANDREW FISH
F 3460. For instant service
Let us ring you for your order.
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs

J.B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

Stamps Bought, Sold or Exchanged
Correspondence Re Exchange of Australian Commemoratives and Jubilee against British Empire Pictorials and Jubilee.
Approvals Against Refs, or Deposit.
P. BORN
88 Pitt St. Sydney Box 3355 PP. G. P. O.

HORDERN BROTHERS
General Drapers and Furnishers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Etc.
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1307
STATIONERY and PRINTING
Papers of Every Description for TYPING and DUPLICATING
Blotting Paper, Carbon Papers, Typewriter Ribbons, Ink, Pencils, Paste, Rubber Stamps, Envelopes, Twine, etc.
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR OFFICE
K. A. WOOD PRINTER AND STATIONER
Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney
Phone B W 7009

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscripts, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Grd. Floor, 28 Martin Pl. Tel. BW 6268

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD, 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood. Phone: J X 1991

ACME
CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS Ltd
W. T. KEEN
362a CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephone F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
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MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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(Continued)

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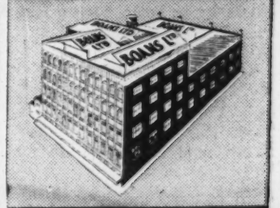

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Tailors
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LADIES and GENTLEMEN
ONE STAIR UP
BRISTOL PIANO BUILDING
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Monitor Movie Guide

Sidney Franklin's Tasteful Direction Evokes Romantic Quality in 'Dark Angel'

By E. C. S.

An Off-Stage Shot on the Set of "The Dark Angel." In the Central Group Are Claude Allister, Sidney Franklin (the Director), Frederic March and Herbert Marshall

After the Dance (Columbia)—A mixture of musical comedy and melodrama that does not blend in the story of the innocent escaped convict who is befriended by a cabaret girl. Nancy Carroll, George Murphy. He dances well.

Alice Adams (Radio)—None of Katharine Hepburn's recent films has been so well liked as this adaptation of Booth Tarkington's story of the small-town girl who longed for luxury and pretended that she was used to it at the risk of losing a rich suitor. Fred Stone's comedy father is widely popular. Fred MacMurray, Charles Grapewin.

The Big Broadcast (Paramount)—An assemblage of radio favorites around Bing Crosby — Gracie Allen, George Burns, Amos 'n' Andy, Jack Oakie, Ethel Merman. Bill Robinson, Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles are also brought into the story of a struggling radiocasting enterprise that makes good. Radio listeners are finding this first-rate entertainment.

Call of the Wild (Twentieth Century)—Jack London's dog story adapted to the presentation of Clark Gable, to the great satisfaction of his following, as an Alaskan gold prospector. Jack Oakie supplies much fun as a cheerful sourdough. Loretta Young, Reginald Owen.

Dark Angel (United Artists)—The charm of this film is due largely to Sidney Franklin's direction. He has the gift for romance, as here exemplified in the story of a girl and two suitors in World War time. Frederic March, Merle Oberon, Herbert Marshall.

The Farmer Takes a Wife (Fox)—Recaptures the leisurely pace and folk ways of the days when railroads were first coming into competition with canals in New York State. Janet Gaynor and Henry Fonda for a romantic pair who are long at odds over the merits of travel by water and transportation by rail.

The Girl Who Came Back (Chesterfield)—The gangster's moll quits the racket and makes good by double-crossing her former cronies. For the triple bills.

Goose and the Gander (Warner)—Flashy farce about an exchange of husbands complicated by a jewel robbery. Kay Francis, Genevieve Tobin and Claire Dodd in a well-gowned complication of cross-purposes involving George Brent and Ralph Forbes.

His Family Tree (Radio)—From the stage play, "Old Man Murphy," in which a son of Ireland comes to America and confounds his son's snobbish wife. A long comedy drunk scene may or may not amuse you. James Barton, Maureen Delany, Marjorie Gateson.

My Song for You (GB) — Jan Kiepura's singing has for setting an opera house, with a noted tenor mistaking a society girl for a ballet dancer. There are complications involving further misunderstandings as to her motives for helping a young composer. Much musical interest, and Sonnie Hale for brisk comedian.

Thunder in the Night (Fox) — Routine murder mystery with Edmund Lowe making much of fair opportunities in a detective part. Gene Lockhart, Karen Morley, Paul Cavanagh.

Together We Live (Columbia) — Civil War veteran leaves home when two of his sons become radicals and goes to live in an old soldiers' camp. A third son learns that his brothers have joined a plot to blow up factories, informs his father, who with his old comrades rounds up the plotters. The contrite sons beg their father's forgiveness and promise to be loyal Americans. Ben Lyon, Esther Ralston, Hobart Bosworth, Charles Sabin.

Welcome Home (Fox) — A gambler visits his old home town, and, with other crooks, fleeces a rich resident of $15,000. This becomes a donation to the town for a factory site. Much-mixed movie ethics. James Dunn, Arline Judge, Raymond Walburn. Fair entertainment of a synthetic sort.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

94

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Did the application of "Brother Jonathan" as a national name for Americans, originate in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Has Switzerland been a republic longer than any other European nation? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Was the poem beginning, "I'm wearing awa', Jean," written by Burns? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Did Herbert Hoover graduate as a mining engineer from Stanford? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Has the Epworth League been in existence more than 50 years? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Has a Nobel prize ever been awarded to the same person twice? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. May a common noun be properly capitalized, except at the beginning of a sentence? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Is Ezekiel ranked as one of the major prophets? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Does any portion of Argentina lie in the torrid zone? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is St. Paul's in London more than 350 feet high? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

A Last Question

"I want a shave," said the sergeant as he climbed into the barber's chair. "No haircut, no shampoo, no rum, witchhazel, hair-tonic, hot towels, or face-massage. I don't want the manicurist to work on me, nor the bootblack to handle my feet. I don't want to be brushed off, and I'll put on my coat myself. I just want a plain shave, with no trimmings. Understand that?"

"Yes, sir," said the barber quietly. "Lather, sir?"—*Army and Navy Journal.*

An Upper

Bobby and his mother were taking a railroad trip and in the sleeper they had an upper berth.

In the night Bobby awakened and sat up. "Do you know where we are, Bobby?" his mother asked.

"Sure I do," replied Bobby. "We're in the top drawer."

Hm—m!

The applicant for a position approached the banker. "I have three college diplomas," he began.

"I'm sorry, sir," snapped the banker, "but we're not accepting such things as collateral for loans these days."

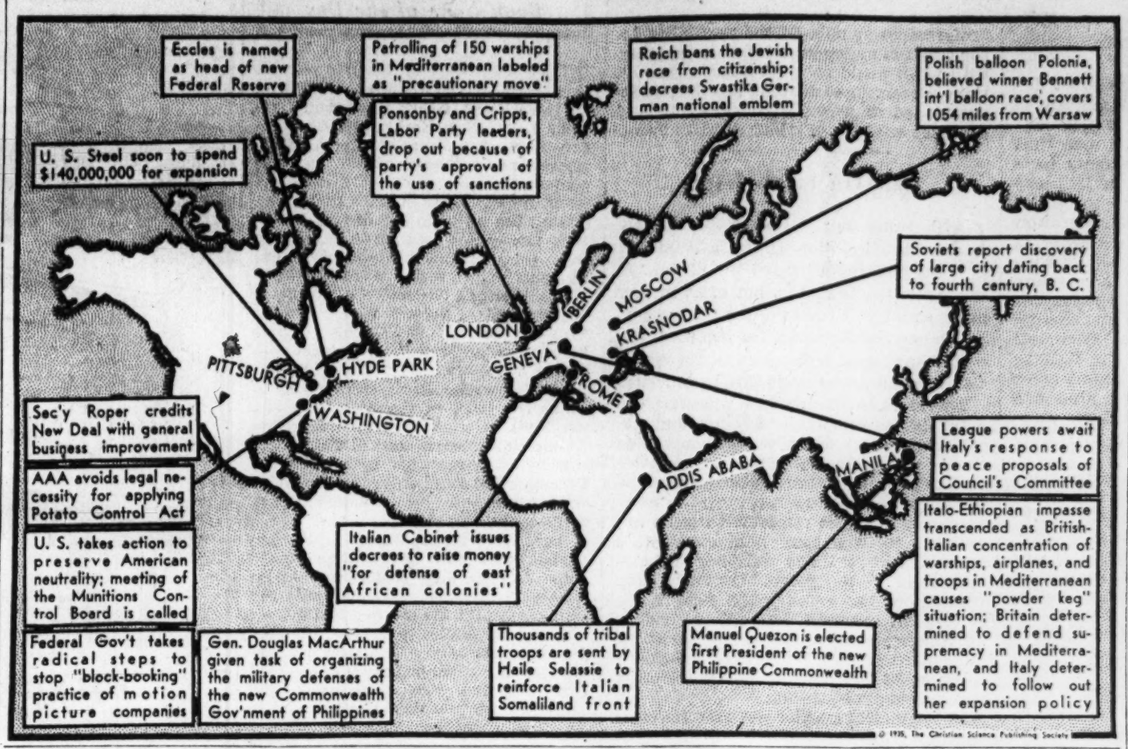
Polite

Guest (who has over-stayed his welcome at party): "Well, good-by. I hope I haven't kept you out of bed."

Host (politely): "That's quite all right. We should have been getting up soon in any case."—*Pearson's.*

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Eccles is named as head of new Federal Reserve
Patrolling of 150 warships in Mediterranean labeled as "precautionary move"
Reich bans the Jewish race from citizenship; decrees Swastika German national emblem
Polish balloon Polonia, believed winner Bennett int'l balloon race, covers 1054 miles from Warsaw
U. S. Steel soon to spend $140,000,000 for expansion
Ponsonby and Cripps, Labor Party leaders, drop out because of party's approval of the use of sanctions
Soviets report discovery of large city dating back to fourth century, B. C.
BERLIN
MOSCOW
KRASNODAR
LONDON
GENEVA
ROME
PITTSBURGH
HYDE PARK
WASHINGTON
ADDIS ABABA
MANILA
Sec'y Roper credits New Deal with general business improvement
AAA avoids legal necessity for applying Potato Control Act
U. S. takes action to preserve American neutrality; meeting of the Munitions Control Board is called
Federal Gov't takes radical steps to stop "block-booking" practice of motion picture companies
Gen. Douglas MacArthur given task of organizing the military defenses of the new Commonwealth Gov'nment of Philippines
Italian Cabinet issues decrees to raise money "for defense of east African colonies"
Thousands of tribal troops are sent by Haile Selassie to reinforce Italian Somaliland front
Manuel Quezon is elected first President of the new Philippine Commonwealth
League powers await Italy's response to peace proposals of Council's Committee
Italo-Ethiopian impasse transcended as British-Italian concentration of warships, airplanes, and troops in Mediterranean causes "powder keg" situation; Britain determined to defend supremacy in Mediterranean, and Italy determined to follow out her expansion policy

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FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

A Navy of Tharshish

WE ARE informed in I Kings 10:22 that Solomon had "a navy of Tharshish with the navy of Hiram." "Tharshish," or as it is more commonly spelled, "Tarshish," appears to have been a Phoenician colony which had been founded in Spain; though the name was often used metaphorically as representing any distant port.

Thus the reference to "a navy of Tharshish" need not imply that all, or indeed any, of its trade was carried on with that particular port; and the phrase may simply mean, as Dr. Barnes suggests (Commentary on I Kings: p. 96), "large ships for long voyages." Moreover the cargo carried by this "navy" ("gold and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks"—I Kings 10:22) suggests that the ships had traveled far afield, doubtless to Ophir for gold (cf. verse 11), to the African or Indian coast for "ivory and apes," and to India for "peacocks."

Brevities

Efficiency Magazine: There are not ten men in Britain who are so clever that they can afford to addle their brains with whisky.

Life: There are 154 different flavors of ice cream, says a trade magazine; but it's always chocolate that gets on your white linen suit.

Quotation for Today

THE truth is always the strongest argument.—SOPHOCLES.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Amoz—*A'-moz* (long *a*, short *o*).

Beloved (Phil. 4:1) — In both instances it may be construed as a participial adjective (qualifying "brethren" in the first instance, and the same word understood in the second). It is, therefore, pronounced preferably as three syllables.

Category—Aristotle and later philosophers divided everything in their realm of knowledge capable of being classified, and called these divisions "categories." Such a procedure, of course, not only presaged argument, but encouraged it, for the word was formed with that in mind: from the Greek *kata*, "against," and *agorein*, "to harangue or accuse." With the years, however, certain categories have stood the test of time; and the word is freely applied, and without too much argument, to any large class to which certain groups, species, or characteristics may belong. For example, "Courtesy, lovingkindness, and benevolence have high places in the category of virtues."

Sound the word *kat'-e-go-ry* (short *a*, *e* as in create, *o* long; secondary stress on third syllable).

Decapitate — From the Latin *decapitare*, "to behead." Sound it *dekap'-ih-tate* (*e* as in create, first *a* and *i* short, second *a* long).

Ego — In America it is preferably *E'-go* (long *e* and *o*); in England the preference is for *Eg'-o* (short *e*, long *o*).

Ecclesiastes — The first *e* is short, conforming to the rule that a vowel preceding a doubled consonant is usually short.

Laodiceans — *Lay-od-ih-see'-anz* (first *a* as in chaotic, *o* and *i* short, *ee* as in feet, *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on secondary syllable).

Metaphysics—This word is derived from the Greek *meta*, "beyond" and *physikos*, "relating to external nature"; and in the Greek form it was first applied by Andronicus to the 13 books by Aristotle which he edited, and which, in the recognized arrangement of the works, followed the books dealing with physics. Not only was the word used to indicate "that written beyond the subject of physics," but, with peculiar significance, to identify that which transcended mere physics — for Aristotle then launched into a dissertation on what seemed beyond sense testimony.

In general use today, "metaphysics" is a philosophic term applied to the character and cause of real being, a science distinguished from the various so-called sciences and other theories dealing with materiality.

Sound the word *met-a-fiz'-iks* (*e* and each *i* short, *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable).

Primeval — Whatever may be described as "primeval" belongs literally to the "first age," for that is the exact rendering of the Latin *primaeuus*, compounded of *primus*, "first," and *aeuum*, "age." The word may be used in cases in which the sense to be conveyed is "original," "primal," "primitive," and designates that which "was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

Sound the word *pri-me'-val* (*i* and *e* long, *a* as in account).

Premises—As a plural of "premise," this word is pronounced *prem'-is-ez* (all vowels short).

Spectral—A "specter" may be defined as an apparition, a ghost, a phantom — an unreal object of thought; and the adjective form, "spectral," means "of, like, or pertaining to, a specter." A definition in the Oxford English Dictionary is quite to the point: "Having the characteristics of a specter or phantom; ghostly, unsubstantial, unreal." The word is derived from the Latin *spectrum*, "an appearance, image, specter," from *specere*, "to look." Things spectral can exist only in the perturbed thought of the observer.

Sound the word *spek'-tral* (short *e*, *a* as in account).

Testimonies — In the prevailing pronunciation in America, the *o* in this word is long. In England the *o* is not uncommonly clipped-short.

What They Say

Determined

"Italy will pursue her aims—with Geneva or without Geneva."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Real Music

"Music requires no special training to be fully understood." — *William van Hoogstraten.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bicycles For Rent

SOME unemployed young men gathered together, enameled and reconditioned the old bicycles stored away in the basements. These they displayed in an available space at a busy corner near a city park, whose long, winding paths and drives make cycling safe and alluring. A sign informed the public that they were for rent at 35 cents an hour.

Almost immediately cycling became popular. The sparkling eyes and merriment of the groups of young people always to be seen spinning through the park testify to the happy, wholesome amusement and recreation which this service is supplying. Eunice F. M.

Daily Anecdote

He Knew His General

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the American Army was encamped in Cambridge, Mass., General Washington heard a rumor that the Negro soldiers could not be relied upon as sentinels. He determined to see for himself if such were the case. Accordingly, one night when the password was "Cambridge," he put on a long, enveloping cape, and approached the Negro sentinel.

"Who goes dar?" cried the sentinel, lifting his gun.

"A friend," replied Washington, carefully disguising his voice.

"Friend, advance, and give de countersign," said the sentinel.

Washington came up, and said, "Roxbury."

"No, sah," said the sentinel promptly.

"Medford," said Washington.

"No, sah," said the sentinel, with a vigorous shake of the head.

"Charlestown," said Washington.

The sentinel lowered his gun. "I tell you, Massa Washington, no man go by here 'out he say 'Cambridge.'"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Lift

(A Letter from H. W. to San Francisco Chronicle)

San Francisco

I CAME in tonight from Oakland on the ferry that arrives about 12:15, and walked over to wait at the usual place for the Sacramento Street car. I had been standing but a few minutes when a young driver of a taxicab pulled up and shouted that the last cable car had just gone. I had not been aware that they stopped running so early. As I did not want to incur expense of a cab, I stood, debating what to do.

It was evident I was a bad cab prospect, yet the cab driver did not pull on. He got out of his car, came over and asked where I lived. When I told him, he said: "So do I, and I'm going home. Come on and get in. I'll take you. I've had a pretty good night anyway."

And that's how I happened to ride in the front seat of a cab with one of the finest gentlemen I ever met. At the end of the journey I did offer to pay for the ride and was told to "Skip it. Glad to bring you."

For the Scrapbook

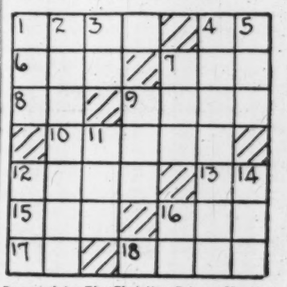
If Joy, the Golden Bird, would fly,
Do not close an hand upon her!
She belorigeth to the sky,
With all the winds of heaven on her:
Only when her wings are free
Bird of Lovely Life is she.
—*James Stephens.*

Whatever things are beautiful, that make the heart to beat and the eye grow dim, whatever I know to be good, that shall I have. For that which toucheth the heart is beautiful to the eye.—*Henry Fielding.*

I look upon that man as happy, who, when there is a question of success, looks into his work for a reply, not into the market, not into opinion, not into patronage. Work is victory.—*Emerson.*

To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that is within our reach, is the great art of life.—*Johnson.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 142



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Entrance
4—Behold
6—Roar
7—Vessel
8—Bone
9—Musical instrument
10—Wickerwork hamper
12—Tart
13—Musical note
15—Skill
16—Hindu cymbals
17—A fish
18—An evergreen oak

Down

1—Trouble
2—Disagreement
3—Preposition
4—Proceeding from the side
5—Unit
7—Place
9—Gibbon
11—Beaten track
12—Monkey
14—Tree
16—Preposition

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

U. S. Four Corners Send Blossoms By Fast Planes to Milwaukee Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21—A gorgeous climbing lily fresh from Tampa, Fla., rubbed elbows with orchids from Los Angeles, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., a bird of paradise flower from New Haven, Conn., and prize dahlias from Chattanooga, Tenn., in an air mail flower show just held here.

The floral display which extended over three days and attracted thousands of admirers was planned to show the speed and safety with which blossoms may be sent long distances by modern air mail facilities. The flower entries, rushed in by high-speed mail planes, came from every section of the United States and beyond. All told, there were 88 separate entries from 42 cities. Never before perhaps has so unusual and widely gathered collection of blossoms ever been assembled for a single show.

The air mail exhibition was conceived by local postal employees. Entries from every city were prepared and sent in by mail clerks and carriers. One of the most striking of the displays was a floral piece assembled by special delivery messengers of Los Angeles. It contained 51,732 individual blossoms.

Another unusual entry, in which flowers were used to embroider a huge star, symbolic of the Lone Star State, came from San Antonio, Texas. Florida sent some orange blossoms. Portland, San Francisco, Philadelphia and the Texas cities contributed glorious roses of many varieties. From other communities came asters, chrysanthemums, South African lilies, and myriads of blooms too numerous to list.

Even the most traveled of the blossoms came through in less than 24 hours from the moment of take-off from the home airport. The Tacoma (Wash.) blooms which had to cover 2268 "air miles" to reach Milwaukee, had the longest trip. San Diego's entries, covering 2183 miles, and the flowers from Portland, Ore., 2149 miles, traveled almost as far.

Many fine exhibits came from New England cities—Bar Harbor, Me., Providence, R. I., and Manchester, N. H. In the South, besides Tampa, Orlando and Lakeland, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., were represented. Sacramento, Oakland and San Diego flowers swelled the California "delegation." Even Canada was not left out of the fun, for Winnipeg sent in a dazzling display.

More than a dozen imposing trophies are waiting to be awarded for best displays, but the entries were so many and so fine that the judges have asked for several days in which to choose the winners.

Tasmanian Power Export Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

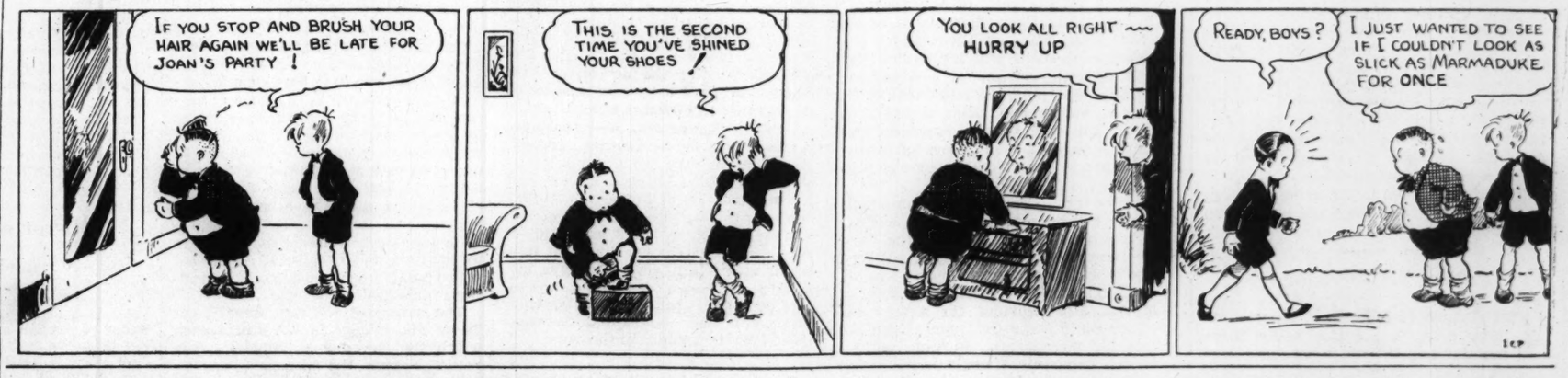
HOBART, Tas.—Australia's water power resources are estimated at 4,738,000 horse power, of which Tasmania's share is 3,478,000 horsepower, or 74 per cent. Taken on the basis of every 1000 of the population of the various countries the Belgian Congo in South Africa has 8175 horsepower, Tasmania 7855, Switzerland 644, Brazil 697, Norway 482, North America 454, Australia 361, Europe as a whole 101, and Russia only 23.

Owing to present sparseness of Tasmania's population, 237,000, the state cannot use more than a very small portion of the available supply.

It is suggested that Tasmania might "export" hydroelectric power to the Australian mainland. Harold R. Lord, an electrical engineer, said the difficulties of electric cables under the sea had been largely overcome.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Preparations*

By LE PELLEY


IF YOU STOP AND BRUSH YOUR HAIR AGAIN WE'LL BE LATE FOR JOAN'S PARTY !
THIS IS THE SECOND TIME YOU'VE SHINED YOUR SHOES !
YOU LOOK ALL RIGHT — HURRY UP
READY, BOYS ?
I JUST WANTED TO SEE IF I COULDN'T LOOK AS SLICK AS MARMADUKE FOR ONCE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Special Invitation*

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks and I had a fine time welcoming the guests to Joan's party this afternoon —
"But where's Skidmore?" we said to Tubby and Buddy and Marmaduke when they arrived —
Not getting a satisfactory answer, we scooted over to Skidmore's house to investigate —
"They told me I wasn't invited," he said, but TW. assured him he was-
And when we marched up the front walk with him Buddy saw us and exclaimed-"Look, Tubby! Skidmore was invited after all!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Fairy-Tale Morale

OF ALL the materials in greatest demand for war the most important is "war spirit," sometimes called morale. In the last analysis it is men that fight. Technological improvements have made rapid progress in war as in peace vocations. But they still have to be operated by men. And in their operation the martial frenzy is just as necessary as it was in the days of hand-to-hand conflict. This is appreciated by none more than Signor Mussolini. His spectacular maneuvers, his censorship, his stirring appeals to the old Caesarian spirit—all of them are destined to fire the Italians with the faith that can make guns move mountains. Now it is reported that one of the tactics in this ante-bellum campaign is to spread the report that Italy has a hidden treasure chest.

The report is significant of the desperate effort to ginger up morale. In the World War the nations rallied to the colors without much propaganda. It was only when they became war-weary that the propaganda engine was turned on. In Italy it has come out of the armory first. Is this not some indication that a war in the torrid, fetid plains of northern Ethiopia is unpopular? Would the people have naturally "remembered Adowa" of forty long years ago when the trifling Ualual incident occurred? That does not seem at all likely. Il Duce has remembered it for them. He it is who is trying to pour into them the fiery zeal of the Roman legions. When he stoops to fairy tales one must conclude that the task is Sisyphean.

For the treasure chest is a fairy tale. A magician would be required to keep the basic facts concealed from the world. Italy may have more gold than she mentions in her reports. But there can be no gainsaying that the metal is leaving Italian shores in payment of war material imports. So fast has the outward movement been that within three months one fifth of the officially recorded reserves has been lost. Foreign money, it is true, would serve the Government's purpose just as well as gold. On this there are no reliable figures. Several months ago Il Duce conscripted the foreign money holdings of Italians, giving them lire in exchange. Several estimates have been made of the sum so raised. In the New York Times, however, Anne O'Hare McCormick quotes an Italian banker as saying that the amount is no more than a fifth of the remaining gold reserve.

All this is witness in itself that, even before the war starts, Italian resources are ebbing away. A nation dependent upon foreign supplies, as Italy is, regards its gold and foreign reserves as its last resource. Goods are the first tender for foreign materials. But since November, 1932, Italy has had to buy more than she could sell. Of course there are services which can be exchanged as well as goods. So slight has been the contribution of services, however, that gold has had to be drawn upon to meet the deficits. The reserve has been falling since the end of 1929. It is not likely that a "pot of gold" has been secreted at the expense of this overt advertisement of adverse conditions.

The Italian war effort is singularly dependent upon foreign supplies. For Italy is remarkably deficient in the enginery of war. Italy can meet its own needs in aluminum, mercury, zinc and hydro-electric power, but is self-supporting in little else, leaving foodstuffs (for which Mussolini has waged his sternest self-sufficiency battle) out of account. Cotton, wool, coal, iron, copper, machinery, oil—all have to be imported. The mechanical industries under Mussolini have reached a high degree of efficiency. But they are mainly dependent upon, of all things, imported scrap. At this moment, as the figures of American exportations published recently in this newspaper testified, the Italians are frantically engaged in stepping up their scrap purchases.

Man power, as we have observed, is more vital than machine power or gold reserves. But man power that has to be sustained at the onset by fairy tales is a perilous dependence. It requires more than hot air to keep it going. Victories will help. But the failure of the pot of gold to materialize and the whispers that may come to Italians of the hostile feeling of the outside world as shown in the demonstration of the British fleet may yet undermine Il Duce's eloquence.

Dice for Decisions

THE Prince of Monaco is reported to have given his entire army three months' notice. This is not quite such a contribution to European peace as might at first be imagined, for the whole military organization of this tiny nation consists only of seventy-six officers and men. Nevertheless, the incident possesses some points of interest.

It is for economic reasons that the Monégasque army has been put upon the unemployed list. The Prince can no longer afford to pay for it, it is said, for his revenues come chiefly from the Casino at Monte Carlo, and this year the gambling receipts at that institution have greatly decreased.

The connection between military preparations and gambling is especially clear in Monaco. Though perhaps in a veiled form, this connection is fundamentally involved in all war. Centuries ago armed combat was resorted to in order to settle private disputes. Instead of trusting in the careful application of the rules of justice, men preferred to gamble on the possibility of the result of an irrelevant fight coinciding with what would have been the award of right reason. That attitude has long been abandoned in personal concerns. It has persisted too long in international affairs.

Hats Off to St. Louis

ONE thing in the United States that needs correction is the attitude of the policeman toward the citizen. It is a condition that does not exist in any other country of freedom and democracy. In France and England, for instance, the police have won a respect and co-operation from citizens that is rare in America.

Therefore, much applause will greet the order issued the other day by John J. McCarthy, chief of police, St. Louis, Mo., to his traffic officers. "Stop the practice of bawling out citizens who have committed some minor offense. Curb the wise-cracking, sarcastic remarks. Citizens are entitled to courteous and considerate treatment at all times and under all circumstances," he warns. Ordinary folk throughout the country will hope he is setting an example that will spread to all American cities—because it would be difficult to name a city where the police force could not well profit by adopting this considerate attitude.

In England the police work on the basis that they have the support of all right-minded citizens who are desirous of obeying the law. Too often in America the assumption is that the people are not law abiding; too many policemen look on all citizens as potential law breakers.

Particularly is this true of many traffic policemen who, instead of assuming that the great majority of drivers want to obey the law—and are really doing a wonderful job considering the numerous rules which have to be observed—are quick to blow their whistles at the least sign of irregularity, leaving their posts to deliver an unnecessary and sometimes profane lecture to the man at the wheel while traffic piles up.

The traffic officers' job is not easy and to their credit be it said that many of them do it with tact and politeness. But the fact remains that, too often, policemen forget they are servants of the law and of the citizens, and act as though they were the law themselves.

Spoiling the Public Service

POLITICAL patronage unabashed has so far motivated virtually all maneuvers aimed at the selection of Boston's postmaster. Peter F. Tague, original choice of Governor Curley, allegedly has found favor with Postmaster General Farley. All that delays his final selection presumably is the feud that might be engendered between Senator David I. Walsh and the Administration. Mr. Walsh as senior Massachusetts Senator would nominally control the dispensation of patronage, and he favors Brig. Gen. Cole, who is said to have stood above Mr. Tague in his civil service examination.

That both these politically chosen candidates took the civil service examination and led all but one of the applicants would suggest that civil service bowed to political influence, unless one reposes unusual faith in coincidence.

The Boston case is only one among multitudinous violations of the merit system. But it deserves particular censure because there is so much merit to violate. William E. Hurley, the present postmaster, appointed by Herbert Hoover, is a "career" man, dedicated to the service through years of arduous advancement. Were the President to decree his retention, this act would glitter brightly on the murky record of political patronage that has marred the Roosevelt Administration. Practically 80 per cent of the "career" postmasters have lost their places under the New Deal, many of these under the new civil service law, which provides that qualifying tests be taken by postmasters. This fact caps political patronage with particular viciousness, since it tends to discredit the civil service generally and thereby sets in motion forces of retrogression in the standard of American public service thus far attained.

The President cannot escape responsibility for this condition. He could espouse measures that would divorce the Post Office Department from politics entirely. There is such a measure ready at hand. It is sponsored by Senator Norris of Nebraska, and provides for a ten-year term for the Postmaster General and life tenure for postmasters. Purging politics from this department would strike at the whole institution of patronage in its most vital spot.

Administration supporters may contend that political patronage is a trifling consideration when set against the high objectives of the New Deal. But it is becoming increasingly evident that the people will judge the general integrity of the Administration as no stronger than its weakest link. Dismissal of Boston's Mr. Hurley would argue loudly that the Administration is careless of one of the greatest needs of the nation—an incorruptible public service.

ARMY AND NAVY arsenals in Paraguay are being refitted to produce plows. At last one nation seems to have realized that it is more efficient to make plowshares in the first place instead of beating swords into them.

President's Mother

Book News of the Day

IT IS more than an intimate portrait of Sara Delano Roosevelt which Rita Halle Kleeman has painted in GRACIOUS LADY (New York: Appleton-Century. $3.50). It is a saga of a great family, whose children have grown up with ponies and donkeys to drive, French and German governesses to teach them, trips around the world to broaden their culture, money and position to strengthen their poise, and whose sons have gone into politics, two to the White House.

Mrs. Kleeman has had the advantage of the kind of records which families with big houses and rambling garrets keep from generation to generation—diaries, schoolboy compositions of Franklin D. Roosevelt, letters and mementos.

She can tell how the little Sara and her brothers and sisters were taken on a four-month sailing trip to China, and can follow Sara home by way of the Pyramids and Paris. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Sara was back in Paris for her twelfth birthday.

Back again in the United States, "an avalanche of young men in the evening" came to call. Her choice was James Roosevelt, fifty-two years old, twice her own age, whom she married in 1880.

Her own diaries tell how the boy Franklin gave her for Christmas a horseshoe which he had picked up in the road and decorated with silver paper and scarlet ribbon, and there is his own letter in scrawling printed characters.

The development of the boy is traced through the fortitude with which he met childish difficulties and the compositions in which he set down his notions of political economy.

There is his early love for Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, to whom he was married before he took his law course, and then his entrance into what some neighbors and friends called "this messy business of politics," followed by his days as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Other mothers of Presidents have watched their sons in the White House, but none has had to face the radio, the motion-picture camera, the present widespread publicity. One reads how simply and yet how adequately Mrs. Roosevelt meets those responsibilities, how she deals with her own mail, answers the telephone, and at eighty-odd refuses her friends' urgings that she have a full-time secretary with the words, "I would so easily become dependent on a person like that and if I did I would become an old lady in a year."

When, on her European trip this year, she was summoned to interviews with royalty, with government officials and important persons everywhere, she could meet the demands so ably that it was said of her that she was "the greatest ambassador of good will that her country could have sent."

Yes, the book is more than a pen picture of a gracious lady, more even than the saga of a great family; it is a story of American life and of the way that many persons of fortune and position are meeting their responsibilities with dignity and good taste. M. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Something for Nothing

By Frank L. Perrin

THE search still goes on, with the zeal of those who seek to win by wooing the fickle goddess of chance unabated. There persists the belief that by some turn of the wheel of fortune, ease and affluence may be realized. It may be news, according to some standards of judging and evaluating that more or less unstable commodity, when one person or a number of persons draw so-called winning tickets in some future race to be run in Ireland or elsewhere. But it certainly would not be regarded as enterprising or entertaining to publish the names of the millions of buyers of absolutely worthless tickets, or to disclose the fact that the total of the prize money represents but a scanty share of the receipts from ticket sales.

Those of us who remember the prosperous days of the old Louisiana Lottery, or who have read the accounts of its efforts to survive through bribery and the manipulation of funds, find it difficult to understand why men and women who stand high in social and political circles can urge the enactment of laws legalizing a return, either locally or nationally, of similar discredited devices. And yet public speakers carry on their campaigns while sympathetic newspapers devote columns to the cause.

* * *

Everywhere we see reflected the results of this increasing emotionalism—this desire to get something for nothing. Manufacturers and distributors of even established commodities in use in offices and homes are appealing to the public both in advertising pages and in radio programs, to enter contests and seek to win a prize. By a more or less subtle presentation of the opportunity to win a cash prize, the worth or need of the thing offered for sale is overlooked.

In all these ingeniously devised schemes by which it is sought to induce the unwary to part with their money, the percentage is against the player or investor. This is true of every game of chance operated by organized institutions such as Monte Carlo, the Irish Sweepstakes, the coin dispensing machine makers and lessees, the "number" racket proprietors and venders. The discredited lottery schemes which flourished a generation ago have simply been refurbished and colored.

But the menace is greater and the lure stronger. The modern racketeer has discovered ways to organize his selling and collecting agencies so that he now reaches the clerks in banks and stores, the businessman at lunch, the boys and girls at recess or after school, and the child sent on an errand to the corner store. Everywhere there is held out the hope—the vain promise—of getting dollars for dimes or pennies.

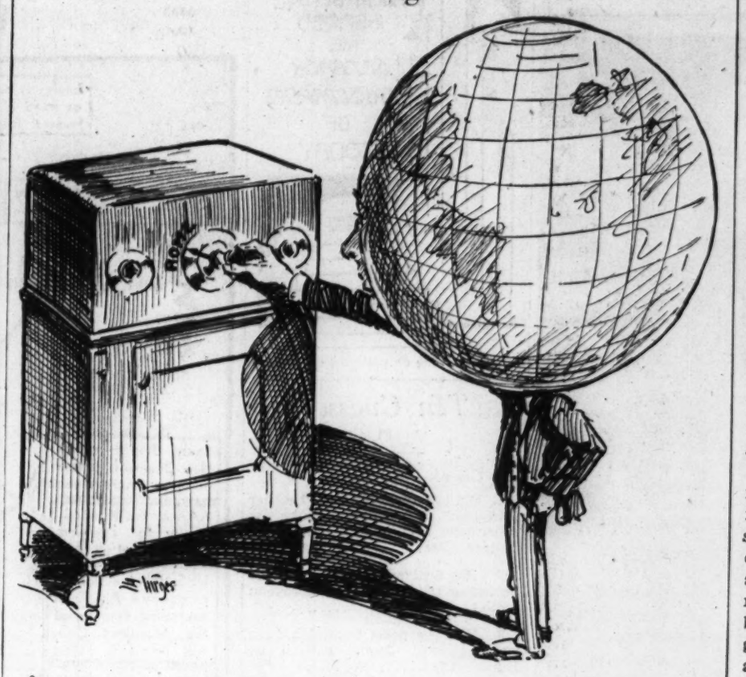
* * *

Court records in every state and every city reveal their sordid stories of the failure of those who have been tempted beyond their strength in the hope of getting rich by some lucky investment or by beating someone else at a game whose intricacies they do not understand. In many states laws legalizing a form of betting in which the states themselves share in the profit have been enacted and are now in force. The profits of a state from such forms of gambling are as visionary and evanescent as the so-called profits from licensing saloons dealing in intoxicating liquors.

The patron of the race tracks pays. Those who indulge in the drinks upon which the Government imposes a tax pay. The public, the misguided beneficiary, smiles as the revenue rolls in. But the smile disappears when at the end of a year or a decade a careful balance is struck. It is then discovered that in the end the public pays. This time it is court costs, prison upkeep, or the maintenance of homes for those impoverished by the folly of some husband, son or daughter who didn't learn until too late that happiness and prosperity do not lie along the road they chose.

It may be many years before the people discover that it is either wise or possible to enact and enforce laws which benefit the many and protect the few against their own folly. But it is possible, even now, to check and perhaps stop entirely, the dangerous trend everywhere apparent. It is possible, now by honest effort, to remove the lures which are victimizing and making potential gamblers of children and youths everywhere.

Waiting



"Two-Bobs-Worth" on a Bus

RUMBLING over the cobbles somewhere near Oxenhope, on the road that skirts the moorland between Cullingworth and Ovenden, the afternoon bus jerked to a standstill, tossing two mill girls on the front seat onto the driver's back.

"*Do* give over," was the teasing comment of that reckless guardian of the wheel as the weavers subsided in giggles, and a thickset man with gingery-gray hair and a vivid complexion of red and tan placed one highly polished boot on the step. He appeared undetermined what to do next, put his thumbs into his waistcoat pockets, took one out, pulled his cloth cap down over his right ear, and asked, "'as thou found me two bob yet?"

"Thy two bob?" asked the puzzled driver, "Na, mister, thou's been supping summat, I think. Art thou cooming on or not?" He made a gesture of starting the car. The man in the cloth cap got inside, but offered no fare.

"It's a tanner if thou'rt going to t' terminus," the driver encouraged him courteously.

* * *

No sixpence came forth. The five passengers who had paid their fare waited expectantly. The driver turned around and stared at the newcomer who by this time had seated himself.

"I'm going to Ovenden," he volunteered, "but you won't get a 'a'penny till I get me two bob 'at I dropped t' other day."

"I know nowt about any two bob."

"Well, t' other driver does. Didn't 'e look for it in t' shed?" The bus again came to a halt, not vehemently enough to dislodge the girls again, but sufficiently so to send a paper of warm fish-and-chips from a basket into the aisle.

"That *is* a do, isn't it?" wailed the owner, a very stout countrywoman, and, resigned to her loss, leaned forward again to hear more from the man in the cloth cap.

"I gave it up for dead w'en it 'appened. I gave it up for dead, I *did* that!" he mournfully confessed, "but I did think 'at driver would get it in t' bus shed afterward."

"Drivers isn't only folk 'at gets on these buses," was the quick retort from the wheel.

"I know that, lad," said the mourner, and jumped to his feet clinging, however, to the back of the seat and describing a circle with one arm. "Down between this seat and t' bottom," he explained to his sympathetic fellow travelers, "there's a right big cavity. But this seat doesn't lift up the way it does in a tram. It's more like a train, don't you see. I asked t'other driver w'en 'e finished t' other day to 'ave a look for me two-shilling piece." He was shouting. His cap covered one eye. His brush of a mustache bristled. The motorman drove on.

* * *

"What driver would it be?" inquired the woman who had lost the fish-and-chips.

"Young Gaukrodger," he replied, "You see, it was nobbut a case of a few nuts and bolts and a bit of a screwdriver, and I'd only just come from t' exchange with me unemployment brass."

The stout woman saw her opportunity and seized it on the spot. Seldom did such a good one fall into her lap.

"And don't I know them Gaukrodgers!" she exclaimed, "they're all alike, and they're nobody at that. Their mother started a little shop in Sheepden, with less than a poundsworth o' stuff. She *'ad* been a spinner at t' silk mill afore she was wed."

There was considerably more to the tale of the iniquitous Gaukrodger clan.

"Well, I gave it up w'en it 'appened," sighed the man in the cloth cap.

"Now, lad," broke in a felt-hatted passenger, a smooth-shaven man, at the rear of the bus, "don't mek such a to-do about it. It's nobody's neck."

"I know," was the answer, "and, any'ow, I 'ave a regular job now—a right champion one—through a' adver*tisement* in t' Weekly News." Mutton Lane was the next stop, and the man in the cloth cap, much comforted, bade all his fellow riders good afternoon.

"He'd be a hard man to sell poor sheep to," was the stout woman's remark, "but I'm right glad 'e's got a good job now." The News advertisement which he had been carrying and had left behind him fluttered from the seat, and we, too, rejoiced in his good fortune as we read, "Wanted, Good Tripe Hawker, &c., for Sheepden, Ovenden and Keighley districts.—Write S 100, Weekly News."

P. P. S.

Mirror of Opinion

A Sign of the Times

IF ESTIMATES are materialized, 1935 sales of electric refrigerators for household use will approximate 2,000,000 units, or approximately 50 per cent more than in 1934. Time was when the purchase of diamonds was looked upon as a sign of the times, but probably in 1935 in America the purchase of a modern article of household use like an electric refrigerator is a better index. Like the automobile, these newer improvements show by their increased use that we are making definite progress in raising material living standards.

In 1931, manufacturers of electric refrigerators sold less than 1,000,000, and the next year, which was the depression's worst, sales amounted to only 840,000. From that time on there has been a steady increase in sales and in the first five months of 1935 the distribution was double that of the corresponding period in 1934. With that record, estimates of a total sales of 2,000,000 this year compared with 1,400,000 a year ago does not seem overly optimistic.

Diamonds are luxuries and therefore their purchases do not measure the rise and fall of income of the masses of people. But there is doubly good reading in such "signs of the times" as rising sales of electric refrigerators. Not only do they show rising purchasing power, but they reflect the steady march of improvements whereby the luxury of yesterday becomes the near-necessity of today.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Alberta Jumps In

By Lloyd Roberts

THE prairie province under the shadow of the Rockies made history on August 22 by electing the first Social Credit Government in the world. While Prince Edward Island, like its older sisters, swings back and forth between the time-honored traditions of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfred Laurier, Alberta rejects its Farmer Government and all the blandishments of competitive parties, ancient and modern, to embrace with eager arms an untried monetary system that has promised to save it from all its woes.

Perhaps Alberta has the courage of innocence. Anyway, it grew weary of listening to the continuous thumping and stumping of monetary reformers and new economists who condemned gold standards, sound money, prevailing interest rates, tariff barriers and recovery by borrowing, as relics of barbarism, while guaranteeing nothing to take their place, and decided that it was time such authorities "put up or shut up." Realizing that economics, unlike chemistry, biology and astronomy, is a long way from being a science that can be proved on paper, Alberta has taken the logical if hazardous course of suiting action to the theory to prove worth by experiment.

* * *

Its courage, if nothing else, has fired the imagination of opponents and exponents alike. The latter foresee the dawn of the New Era, an accomplished fact. The former, while they miss no opportunity (and the press is overwhelmingly behind them) to discountenance and ridicule "national dividends" and wholesale retirement of veteran workers, as made from the stuff of dreams, yet are fully aware of the fact that public opinion is taking an increasing interest in these "dreamers," and that though the public may not be "always right" (as is the customer when opposed to the salesman) it is wise to take no chances of being caught on the wrong side of the fence.

Whatever the followers of the two old parties are doing, their leaders are carefully refraining from official censure of Alberta. Canada's Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, has even promised "to assist where possible," thus setting an example to the rest of the country. The Liberal leader, W. L. Mackenzie King, has "national control of credit through a national central bank" as one of the planks in his new platform and is turning a receptive ear to monetary reformers in general.

H. H. Stevens, founder of the new Reconstruction Party, is all for "investigation" of social credit and was prepared to join forces with Alberta's majority in the coming election campaign if they had let him. Only J. S. Woodsworth, head of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, is openly opposed to William Aberhart, being convinced that social credit is no more than a palliative and that real reform depends upon the socialization of everything.

* * *

After all, everybody is aware that unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, direct relief or indirect relief through public works programs and other social measures cannot be financed by old methods without threatening to topple the leaning tower of debt about our ears. Certainly as long as conditions of "poverty in the midst of plenty" continue to flourish unabated, we shall find men everywhere ready to try not only Social Credit, but far less reasonable schemes.

Social Credit offers to counteract the ill effects and take full advantage of the benefits of this machine age of labor-saving devices and enforced leisure by making more equitable division of work and wages. What is physically possible should be financially possible, people say. It would be done by stepping up purchasing power through utilization of the vast actual and potential wealth of the country—using it instead of a limited gold supply as security for the issuing of credit at cost. Major C. H. Douglas, the British economist, long ago worked out a social credit scheme which Aberhart is applying to Alberta with certain modifications. Intended as a national monetary method it may meet with insuperable difficulties when applied locally.

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The new government starts behind scratch with heavy provincial and municipal obligations which do not improve its chances of success. But undeterred it is inviting every bona fide citizen to register so he will be in a position to receive the basic dividend of $25 a month, and is making arrangements for the retirement from the labor market of everyone fifty years of age or over. Through taxing of commodities from their raw state throughout every succeeding process, and through widespread prosperity, the government expects eventually to find the income equal to the outgo, with everybody not only freed from financial worry but enjoying a comfortable standard of living.

A dream? Alberta intends to find out.